

## Belgium and Denmark to devalue

Belgium agreed with the EEC to a devaluation of 8.5 per cent of its currency as one of a series of measures to salvage its economy. The Belgians had asked the EEC for 12 per cent at a long bargaining session in Brussels. Denmark is to devalue by 3 per cent.

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## Rakowski on the coup

In the first part of an exclusive interview, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Rakowski, talks of the moment his government realised it could no longer tolerate the free trade union Solidarity.

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## Jaruzelski will visit Moscow

General Jaruzelski, the head of Poland's military Government, is to go to Moscow early next month, his first visit there since martial law was imposed in December. The Soviet leadership will clearly want to discuss the security situation.

Bonn visitor, page 5

## £400m Whitehall error on jobs

Whitehall badly miscalculated the rise in the number of long-term unemployed last year. As a result Parliament is to be asked to spend an additional £400m on supplementary benefits in the present financial year, which runs to the end of next month.

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## PLO rejects wider truce

Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has resisted European and American diplomatic pressure to extend the ceasefire in southern Lebanon to the frontier area between Jordan and Israel-held territory.

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## Saudis deny oil output cut

Oil industry executives believe that Opec will be unable to halt a fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels. Saudi Arabia yesterday denied making any cuts so far.

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## Anger over legal aid delays

The Government's failure to reform the legal aid system means that Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone will take the full force of one of the legal profession's most bitter disputes when the Legal Aid Bill is introduced in the House of Lords today.

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## Britain seeks Trident deal

Britain is trying to negotiate with the United States for British companies to make parts for the Trident nuclear missile. That would make its acceptance as a successor to Polaris more likely.

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## Nkomo's reply

Mr Joshua Nkomo, dismissed from the Zimbabwe Government by Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Bulawayo that he did not seek confrontation with the Prime Minister and would not go into political exile.

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## England triumph

England's cricketers beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets in the inaugural Test in Colombo. John Embury took six for 33 and Chris Tavare hit 85.

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## Leader page, 9

Letters: On right of reply in the press, from Sir Innis MacBeath; social sciences, from Professor R A Hinde. Leading articles: Irish election; Legal aid.

February, pages 6, 8

Chris Patten and Tim Eggar offer pre-Budget advice to the Chancellor: The Times profile of the Forestry Commission. Obituary, page 10. Dame Margery Perham.

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# Labour truce at risk in new attacks by the left

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour's truce between the moderates and the left could be put at risk by a defiant statement which will be published today by 29 prospective Labour candidates in defence of "extra-parliamentary action". The issue which led to Mr Michael Foot in December to denounce publicly Mr Peter Tatchell as the prospective candidate for Bermondsey, in south London.

It will reinforce the anxieties of the right and moderates following the disclosure in *The Sunday Times* in 1981, a plan allegedly drawn up by Militant Tendency to turn Labour into a revolutionary Marxist organisation.

Today's statement, which includes Mr Tatchell among its signatories, says that "support for extra-parliamentary action does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy". Labour moderates are also alarmed that two more Militant Tendency supporters may be endorsed as prospective candidates by the national executive and they want Mr Foot to take the lead on Wednesday and stop this.

Last night Mr Stanley Cohen, Labour MP for Leeds, South-East, a moderate was not re-elected. Mr Derek Fatchett, a left-winger, was chosen to replace him. Mr Cohen's rejection is, however, not unexpected. In November he announced that he would not be seeking re-election and there was speculation that he might join the Social Democrats. After talks with Mr Foot he changed his mind.

A move will be made at Wednesday's meeting of the executive to overturn the unexpected decision of party's organisation committee on February 8 to endorse Mr Patrick Wall, the Militant Tendency supporter, as prospective candidate in Bradford, North, despite the recommendations of an internal party inquiry that he should be rejected.

The inquiry had cast "serious doubt" on the procedures which led to Mr Benjamin Ford, the sitting MP, being rejected.

Right-wingers are hoping that Mr Foot will try to mobilise his personal narrow majority on the executive which backed him on the Militant Tendency inquiry and the non-endorsement of Mr Tatchell, to reject

Mr Wall, and at least to delay the endorsement of Mr Terence Fields, another Militant supporter, as candidate at Liverpool, Kirkdale.

One right-wing executive member said yesterday: "Michael has been anxious not to do anything that will upset the peace, but this report on Militant shows that we cannot sit back and let them walk all over us".

The remark reflects a growing feeling on the right that it cannot accept the terms which the left have apparently attached to the Bishop's Stortford pact, that there should be no draconian measures against Militant in return for an understanding that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not stand again for the deputy leadership.

Right-wingers fear that Mr Foot can make a strong case for Mr Wall's rejection without compromising his wish not to prejudice the Militant inquiry. Mr John Gilling, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme and a member of the Bradford, North, inquiry team, said yesterday: "The issue is specifically not about Militant. Our report excluded Militant from consideration. The issue is simply one of irregularities in procedure, which we said should make further re-election conference necessary".

Mr Alan Williams, a Labour frontbench spokesman, called yesterday for the expulsion of Militant Tendency from the party. He said that the publication of the document revealing its aims confirmed that the group would not be satisfied until it had driven all moderate MPs out and captured control of the local parties.

Today's statement by the parliamentary prospective candidates, issued by the left-wing Labour Coordinating Committee, says that extra-parliamentary action "must play a major role in the efforts of the Labour movement to establish a democratic socialist society in Britain".

It adds: "The election of a government does not give that government an absolute right to pursue whatever policies it chooses, irrespective of the wishes or interests of the mass of the British people. It is as essential today as it ever has been for the Labour movement to mobilise popular opinion and action against the abuse of this power".

## 24-hour reprieve for Times Newspapers

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The deadline for securing jobs at *The Times Newspapers* was last night extended by 24 hours, with the possibility of a further 24 hours, by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the company chairman, after a day of talks with leaders of the main print unions.

The board of *Times Newspapers Ltd* (TNL), which meets today, will not now discuss Mr Murdoch's proposal to close *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* and there may be another 24-hour extension for time available for negotiations if further progress is made today.

A joint statement from the company and the unions, which was read by Mr Murdoch after the seven hours of talks, said: "Progress has been made in some areas during today's talks on the future of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. In view of this Mr Murdoch has agreed to a request by union leaders for an extension of 24 hours for discussions to be brought to a conclusion in all major areas of contention."

"In the event of these talks being successful, a further 24 hours will be given for the resolution of any inter-union matters that may arise", the statement said.

Mr Murdoch is seeking 600 redundancies among full-time staff and a reduction of the equivalent of about 900 shifts among casual workers. The unions apparently argued strongly yesterday that if there were to be any progress towards meeting the management's target, more time had to be allowed for negotiation.

Early in the talks Mr Murdoch insisted that agreement had to be reached by yesterday. It was later agreed that talks starting at 12 noon today. Mr Murdoch told union leaders that the second 24-hour extension would be to allow them to consult their members.

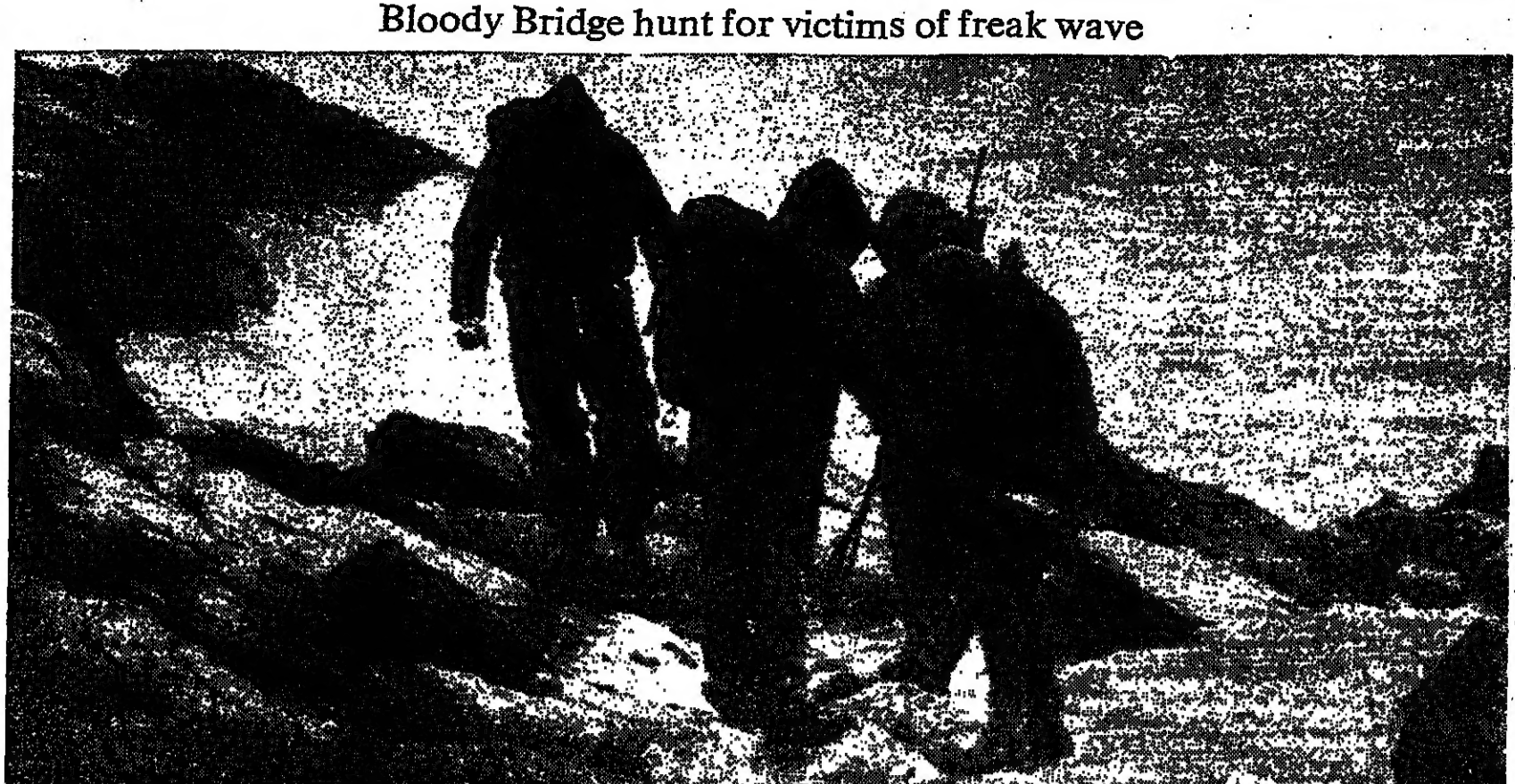
Union sources said Mr Murdoch indicated that the absolute deadline would be Thursday, because beyond then he could not be certain of support from his bankers.

The central negotiations were with Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa), from whom Mr Murdoch is seeking

about 390 redundancies. Other general secretaries attending the talks were Mr Joe Wade of the National Graphical Association, Mr William Keys, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, and Mr Kenneth Ashton, of the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Murdoch, who read the statement accompanied by Mr Wade, Mr O'Brien and Mr Keys, said: "Because of the goodwill and leadership of these three gentlemen, I have agreed to give them another 24 hours."

He said negotiations were in "a very delicate condition" and that he wanted from the unions "a savings of a lot of money". He refused to be drawn on whether the 600 redundancies figure remained.



Rescue workers searching yesterday for the bodies of two of the climbers on adventure training who were washed off rocks at

Bloody Bridge, near Newcastle, on Saturday. Heavy seas and poor visibility hampered their hunt. (Nicholas Timmins writes

from Belfast). The Sports Council for Northern Ireland last night started an inquiry into the accident. The probable cause was

freak waves, it said. The body of a third victim, Miss Philomena Gilmore, aged 25, an instructor, was found.

## US is ready to step up aid for El Salvador

From Nicholas Hirst Washington, Feb 21

President Reagan is to make a major foreign policy statement next week on Central America, outlining his aid plans and giving a strong warning to Cuba over its arms build-up and support of left-wing guerrillas in the region.

The speech, to the Organisation of American States, comes at a time of increasing success by guerrillas against the United States-backed regime in El Salvador of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and mounting Congressional concern that the United States is in danger of slipping into a Vietnam-style conflict.

At the same time speculation is rising that the United States is planning to support covert operations to prevent the flow of Soviet-made arms from Cuba through Nicaragua into El Salvador. Nicaragua, which denies that the arms flow exists, and is itself controlled by the left-wing Sandinista regime, is regarded by American officials as a potential armed camp to spread subversion throughout the region.

They fear that if El Salvador falls to the guerrillas, so will other Central American states such as Guatemala, where insurgents are becoming increasingly effective, assisted by Cuban advisers.

Mr Reagan is expected to follow the dual track of Administration thinking: to counter the economic conditions which bring guerrilla movements into being, and to oppose any attempt to put the region into the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

Congress will be asked to approve around \$300m (about £166m) of new economic aid for the long-awaited Caribbean Basin initiative promised at the Cancun north-south summit last year. One third is aimed at El Salvador, around \$100m for Costa Rica, a large slice for Jamaica and the rest divided between other countries.

The President is also expected to propose various trade and investment incentives, including the lifting of United States import restrictions on all goods from the area, except textiles. Coupled with American attempts to bolster the region economically, will come the warnings against Cuban subversion. The President has warned before that he may attempt to use force to prevent the continued shipment of Soviet arms to Cuba—administration officials point to the unloading recently of crates Mig 23s and he says makes the same kind of warnings again.

At a press conference on Thursday the President effectively ruled out the use of combat troops, at least for the present.

## Juan Carlos lectures his Army on virtues of democracy

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 21

King Juan Carlos reaffirmed his faith in Western-style democracy for Spain when he addressed officer cadets and former graduates of Saragossa military academy at a ceremony yesterday to mark its 100th anniversary.

The King's address underlined the direction he wishes Spain's 360,000-strong armed forces, and especially the officer corps, to take in upholding the rule of law and the 1978 constitution. He was speaking on the second day of the court martial in Madrid of 32 officers for their alleged involvement in last year's attempted military coup.

The King was loudly applauded at the end of his speech when he declared: "I want to assure you your king is at the service of Spain".

Kingmakers of the coup have, as expected, sought to brand the King at the court martial as having been in sympathy with the attempt to overthrow democracy. Yesterday the Spanish ruler made clear his stand.

We did not make a mistake when we chose, in the widest possible exercise of our collective responsibility, to travel along the same road as the free nations of the West. We were not wrong to choose liberty and justice in order to build a

pluralistic society in a united Spain. We must convince ourselves we have chosen the right model of society for our nation."

More personally, the King, who was accompanied by Queen Sophia, urged all Spaniards to regard the crown as the symbol of balance and fairness.

Addressing the armed forces the King, who is their commander in chief, said: "The Spanish people have faith in their armed forces, let us be worthy of that trust."

He did not refer directly to the court martial, but at one point he noted there may have been moments in the life of an army when "the path of duty appeared obscured by passing clouds". At such times, he said, the permanent value of discipline and a sense of justice must impose themselves over all else and the sacrifice be made of fulfilling a duty however painful.

The King told the cadets that they must learn to judge every situation with realism and not act hastily. They should acquire a professional training at the academy which would also be useful to civilian society.

While the King was in Saragossa, Spain's Sandhurst,

testimony was being read out at the Madrid court martial from Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero, in which he claimed that General Alfonso Armada, the deputy army chief, had told him after he had seized Parliament on February 23 that it was "the King's order" that a vote should be taken by MPs to make General Armada the new Prime Minister.

Colonel Tejero, aged 50, who faces a 30-year jail sentence, has defended himself against the charge of military rebellion, claiming that in storming Parliament he was only acting under the orders of General Armada and of Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch, the former Captain-General in Valencia.

Though it was only written testimony (and much even third hand), it was Colonel Tejero's big day. In the statement given originally to an investigating magistrate, Colonel Tejero also sought to involve the Queen, alleging that she had told General Armada when the royal couple were on a skiing holiday in the Pyrenees several weeks before the coup bid: "You are the only one, Alfonso, who can save us".

Colonel Tejero was reporting Continued on back page, col 5

## Minority rule in Irish Republic

## Haughey ready to reclaim power

From Richard Ford Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish opposition leader, remains confident that he will form the republic's next minority government after the second general election in eight months produced another hung parliament.

Seven independent MPs hold the balance of power and will meet both Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, and the Fianna Fail leader, who will try to win their support over the next two weeks. Although neither leader got a clear mandate from the electorate, Mr Haughey expects to form a government that will last three or four years.

He said yesterday that that should be long enough for him to get his programme through. The public and politicians were united in not wanting another general election, and that would favour stability.

Asked about the possibility of a Fine Gael-Fianna Fail coalition, Mr Haughey said: "No such preparation would be realistic at this stage. I would reject the suggestion that we have much in common. The differences are very large and in important areas."

The result was: Fianna Fail 81 seats; Fine Gael 63; Labour 15; Sinn Féin Workers Party three; others, including the Speaker, four.

Although Mr Haughey's party captured most seats, the result is not the personal mandate he so dearly wanted. He has now lost one election for Fianna Fail and will probably gain power next month as head of a minority government. His position is not unassailable although he dismisses any challenge to his leadership.

"I have no problem at all. I have done what a leader has to do. I have brought the party to a general election and brought it into government."

However, his low popularity and poor credibility rating is being blamed for the party's failure to win a majority against a government campaigning on a politically unpopular Budget.

Several of his closest supporters in the Dail lost their seats while his critics scored important successes, with Mr Jim Gibbons, who was defeated last June, topping the poll in Carlow-Kilkenny. But the opposition leader has fought

his way back to political prominence when others thought he would be in the wilderness forever.

The election produced some fascinating results, which probably owe more to individual candidates than an overall swing against the Fine Gael-Labour coalition.

Fianna Fail took 47.2 per cent of the first preference votes, compared with 45.2 last year, while the party's worst performance in 20 years. Fine Gael improved its record 36.4 per cent of last year to achieve 37.5 per cent, but its number of seats fell from 65 to 63.

The party rules say that if a leader loses an election he must seek re-election, but Dr Fitzgerald is unlikely to be challenged if he decides to continue at the head of the party.

The Labour Party watched its votes decline from 9.5 to 8.8 per cent, but managed to maintain the 15 seats it had at the dissolution. Its former leader, Mr Frank Cluskey, defeated in June, won a seat in Dublin South Central.

Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, suffered a bad defeat. Its seven candidates all lost and got only 15,436 first preference votes.

Juggling the figures, page 2. Leading article, page 9

## England's rugby team in fracas at banquet

By Our Sports Staff

England celebrated its Rugby Union victory over France on Saturday in Paris a little too boisterously for the taste of the French. Mr David Brooks, President of the RFU.

Mr Brooks made a public apology to their host, and there can be no doubt that when the England party gather for training next Monday, the chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, will be reading the riot act.

In the high jinks at a rowdy banquet following the international, Colin Smart, the Newport prop, who made a brilliant pass in the game, imbibed a bottle of after-dinner lotion given to each guest by the French Federation. Whether he did it knowingly or not he was in dire straits and was taken to hospital.

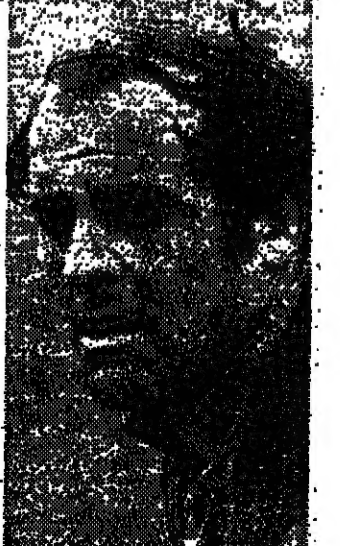
Mr Leon Walkden the Rugby Union doctor, stayed behind with him for the day when the victorious team flew home. Both returned last night.

Early on at the banquet the England squad began tossing rolls and gift records at each other. A French official was doused in sauce. Glasses were smashed. And an England table for ten had all its contents tipped on the floor.

This is not the sort of behaviour we want," said Mr Brooks. "I was the greatest 'wrecker' in my time, but you have to wreck without upsetting other people."

Rugby Union secretary, Bob Weighill, commented: "The team was entitled to celebrate enthusiastically after their marvellous win, but the rowdiness went too far and offended our hosts."

At home dinners the Rugby Union foretold similar trouble by spilling the mortar of the Match reports, photographs, page 15



Colin Smart: Good pass, wrong bottle

## How middle children in families bear the brunt

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb 21

WH Auden once said "Only those in the last stages of disease could believe that children are true judges of character". So that's one poet who would probably have dismissed the results of a recent survey by an American psychologist—into what children say makes for a happy family. But for those about to become parents, or thinking of becoming parents, or not getting on too well with the children they already have, it may be of more than passing interest to know what the children say.

Two surprises stand out. In the first place, the age gap between children appears to be important for family happiness. The study, by Dr Jean Kidwell of the University of Tennessee, asked 1,700 children of many different ages how they got on

with their parents—how often they were hit by them, how often they were shouted at, whether their parents ever listened to their side of the argument, how often they were praised and encouraged, and so on.

Dr Kidwell found that in those families where the children were born four or more years apart their relationship with their parents was much happier than if there was a gap of one, two or three years. There was less argument, less punishment and mothers and fathers were seen as far more reasonable and supportive.

What is more, a space of two years between children, which is generally considered by many parents to be the most suitable gap, was actually characterized in the study as making for the worst parent-child relationship of all.

Dr Kidwell's earlier research had shown that contrary to expectation, children in larger families are in general less fond of their parents than those in smaller ones (for example, the first-born child is more often). She thinks this is related to her latest discovery that a two-year gap produced the unhappiest children.

"A smaller spacing between children—of a year, for instance—means that the children can be brought up almost as one. A larger spacing, of three or more years, provides more 'breathing room' for the parents to regather their strength and prepare for the next birth. But a two-year gap may simply mean that, once one infant has learned to

walk and talk, and is properly toilet trained, it is time to start all over again immediately—and this pattern is repeated throughout the children's lives. "It is exhausting for the parent."

Not every parent wants to spread childbearing over the time it would take to have three children (say, each four years apart, but Dr Kidwell's findings at least alert new parents to one hidden area of difficulty in family life.

A second surprise is that the middle children in a large family are generally more unhappy than either the first-born or the last-born. In her study middle-born children were far more likely to say their parents punished them. In general, says Dr Kidwell, the first-born child in a family enjoys a privileged position—

he or she receives stricter training and is expected to be more responsible—but that also makes the first-born, more often than not, the favourite. The last-born, in contrast, enjoys a more relaxed relationship with his or her parents. Usually, says Dr Kidwell, this is because parental expectations are less and the pressures to succeed fewer. In her study Dr Kidwell found that middle-born children reported more than twice as many unhappy incidents as did first- or last-borns. All of which prompts the thought that middle-borns should be a line taken from another great poet, Hesiod: "when you deal with your brother, be pleasant—but get a witness."



# Cheap fares idea in BR campaign to woo travellers

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is putting the finishing touches to a campaign, possibly including cheap fares, to win back passengers lost during the strikes of the past six weeks.

Officials are to meet at board headquarters today to consider a national publicity campaign to persuade the public of the attractions of rail travel, moves to improve punctuality and cleanliness, especially on business trains; and possible cheap fares to win back customers from coach firms.

British Rail is optimistic that most passengers are still loyal to the railways and will gladly return to a reliable, regular service.

That optimism is clouded only by the possibility of further disruption if a productivity agreement is not reached with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

It is felt that commuters, who adapted remarkably well to trainless days, may now value their regular train even more than before.

British Rail retained 60 per cent of its Inter-City business during the period of disruption, with many businessmen changing their schedules to fit railway days rather than use other transport. Nevertheless, £20m of Inter-City revenue has been lost, and British Rail recognises the heavy penalty if passengers are not won back.

Branch lines will be closed, several thousand extra jobs will be lost, and vital investment in the future of the railways delayed, with East Coast electrification and the Advanced Passenger Train the likely first victims.

Mr Cyril Bleasdale, the new director of Inter-City, said: "Our aim is to win back customers, and it will be very worrying if we fail. We shall be embarking on a major exercise with staff to give better service, which had been hit by the recession and bad weather before the strike."

The recession cost Inter-City 8 per cent of its traffic last year, and it is budgeting for £400m revenue this year. The big strength is the flexible pricing developed in recent

years, especially in response to coach competition.

"We have discovered that rail travel is more relaxing than we thought," Mr Bleasdale said. "Our super saver fares have boosted passenger miles by an average of 10 per cent, and revenue gains on some routes have been as high as 30 per cent."

The need to conserve revenue eroded by the strike means that fare cuts have to be carefully calculated; and British Rail must face the possibility of further disruption within a month. But Mr Bleasdale said: "Once we have continuity of peace on the horizon we shall go headlong into a marketing attack."

## New doubts about airport rail link

The rail dispute has brought new uncertainty to the Government's plan to site London's third airport at Stansted, Essex (Hugue Clayton writes).

Doubts about the future of rail investment have halted detailed consideration of a train service planned between central London and a new airport station.

Mr Graham Eyre, QC, the inspector conducting the public inquiry into the airport plan, called last month for a quick decision about financing a feasibility study for the £200m rail project.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that future public investment in railways depended on productivity agreements between the British Railways Board and its employees. There was no hope of a quick decision.

The Stansted project would be one of the most ambitious pieces of railway construction in southern England for many years. Special 100 mph trains would leave the airport every 35 minutes on new fast lines.

Instead of using the present route to Liverpool Street the trains would turn west and enter St Pancras where a new underground concourse would enable passengers to make quick connections with London Transport's Piccadilly and Victoria lines.

The feasibility study alone would cost £3m.

## Livingstone backs protest

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council, yesterday described as imaginative a proposal that London Transport staff might allow passengers to travel free or not collect the extra fares due to be charged next month.

Unions have called a one-day strike in protest at the decision to double fares on London Transport after the ruling by the Law Lords. The first effect

of the ruling will be felt today with a small reduction in bus services as overtime is cut.

Mr Livingstone, answering questions on a London Broadcasting Company radio programme, said if the workers decided not to collect the extra fares it would cost LT about £4m a week.

He defended grants made by the GLC to groups such as the English Collective of Prostitutes and the London Gay Teenage Group.

## Kincora inquiry by police chief

From Nicholas Timmins, Belfast

Sir George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, is to head the inquiry into allegations that the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) was involved in a cover-up over a homosexual scandal at the Kincora boys' home, Belfast.

He is expected to arrive in Northern Ireland shortly to examine allegations that the Ulster police took no action over earlier investigations and allegations about the vice ring, which is said to have operated for almost twenty years, and to oversee the continuing inquiries into homosexual activities at Kincora and at other Belfast boys' homes.

Sir John Herman, Chief Constable of the RUC, who requested the appointment of an outside officer to head the inquiry, has said the conclusions will be made public.

Since 1980, when Mr Gerard Fitz, Independent MP for Belfast, West, raised the issue in the House of Commons, five people have been imprisoned for sexual offences at boys' homes. They include the warden, deputy warden and a house father at Kincora.

While the announcement last week by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that there will be a public inquiry into the affair has been broadly welcomed, there is concern about how long it will be before it begins.

Mr Prior said the inquiry will have to wait until police investigations and any further prosecutions are completed, which could take months.

Some have seen that as a further attempt to postpone a full explanation of what went on, and even those who have supported Mr Prior's announcement are anxious that there should be as short a delay as possible before the inquiry starts.

Police in the Irish Republic were yesterday still hunting for two Northern Ireland men, believed to have links with the Irish National Liberation Army, after the murder on Saturday of an unarmed member of the Garda.

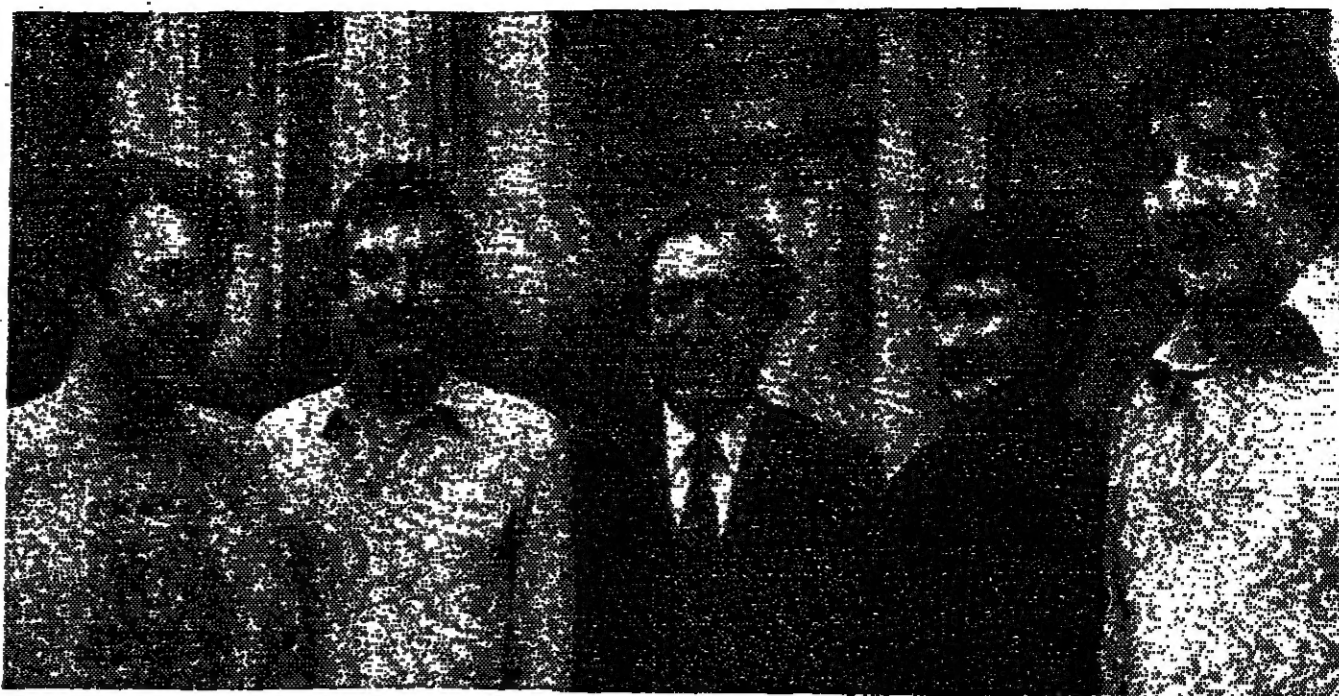
Richard Ford writes from Dublin.

The policeman, aged 26, was shot dead after going to a block of flats in Tallaght, Co Dublin, after information was received that men were acting suspiciously. Four people taken from one of the flats were being questioned by police yesterday.

A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment who lost his leg in a bomb blast in the grounds of an Armagh hospital on Friday was still seriously ill last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr James Moore, aged 59, had to be cut free when the booby trap device exploded under his car.

Police on Saturday found an arms dump near Newtownards, Co Down. The collection, including five rifles, four handguns, three home-made sub-machine guns, a telescopic sight and ammunition, was discovered on Saturday.



Family celebration: Mr Charles Haughey (centre) with his wife and three sons outside their home in Kinsaley, north Dublin, yesterday. Mr Haughey expects to win enough independent support to regain his position as Prime Minister of Ireland.

## Power struggle in Ireland

# Juggling with the political figures

From Richard Ford, Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald's team failed to win the mandate it hoped for, but nor did his rival, Mr Charles Haughey, achieve the whole-hearted support of Ireland's voters in last week's general election.

Instead, after the shortest election campaign in the republic's history, a weary electorate has produced a mirror image of the indecisive result of eight months ago.

Although Mr Haughey is likely to be in charge, Dr FitzGerald can take credit for telling the people the magnitude of the problem: inflation at 23 per cent; national debt at £18.1 billion; and unemployment of 146,500, or 12 per cent of the workforce.

The arithmetic is not in his favour. His Fine Gael-Labour

coalition has lost two seats, Fianna Fail has gained three and seven independents, including the Speaker, hold the balance of power.

The electorate, having accepted the serious economic crisis diagnosed by Dr FitzGerald, has flinched from swallowing his tough medicine, a Budget which would have penalized almost everyone.

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will be hard bargaining, with both party leaders trying to win the support of the three-strong Sinn Féin Workers Party and left-wing independents such as Mr Tony Gregory and Mr Jim Kemmy, whose vote against the Budget precipitated the election.

These five seem agreed on their demand for a big jobs creation and housing programme for the inner cities. But SWP, which has ruled out joining the present coalition, is adamant that there must be changes in Mr John Bruton's budget proposals, which have largely been accepted by Fianna Fail.

So Mr Haughey starts as favourite to cobble enough

independent support to return him to office.

A further problem for Dr FitzGerald is that his Labour coalition partner may decide its future would be best served by severing its link with Fine Gael.

With support from Mr Neil Blaney, Independent Fianna Fail, he would have 82 votes and would need only another two for an overall majority.

The task for Dr FitzGerald is much more daunting. If the coalition, with a combined total of 78 seats, continues and Mr Blaney sides with Fianna Fail, he must get the support of all five other independents to have a one-vote majority.

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## The successful candidates

The successful candidates in the Irish election are listed below. The abbreviations are: FF, Fianna Fail; FG, Fine Gael; Lab, Labour; SWP, Sinn Féin Workers' Party.

**Dublin Central:** Bernard Allen (FF), George Collier (FF), Michael Keating (FG), Michael O'Leary (Lab), Tony Gregory (Lab).

**Dublin North:** Mary Burke (FF), John Boland (FG), Nora Owen (FG), Dublin North Central: Vincent Barry (FF), Charles Haughey (FF), George Birmingham (FF), Richard Brannan (FG).

**Dublin North East:** Ned Brennan (FG), Michael Woods (FF), Michael Joe Cosgrave (FG), Gerry Manning (FG), Dublin South: Michael Barrett (FF), Jimmy Tunney (FF), Miss Mary Fishery (FG), Prouis de Rosa (FG).

**Dublin South East:** Michael Barrett (FF), Jimmy Tunney (FF), Miss Mary Fishery (FG), Prouis de Rosa (FG), Dublin South West: Ben Briscoe (FF), Tom Fitzpatrick (FG), Guy Mitchell (FG), Frank Cluskey (Lab), John Quinn (Lab).

**Dublin South West:** Gerard Brady (FF), Alexis Fitzgerald (FG), Garret FitzGerald (FG), Raed Quinn (Lab), Dublin Southwest: Miss Mary Harney (FF), Sean

Walsh (FF), Larry McMahon (FG), Mary Taylor (Lab), Dublin West: Liam Lawlor (FF), Brian Leubhan (FF), Dick Burke (FG), Brian Fleming (FG), Jim Mitchell (FG).

**Dun Laoghaire:** David Andrews (FF), Martin O'Donoghue (FF), Sean Barrett (FG), Liam Cosgrave (Lab), Barry Desmond (Lab), John O'Connell (FF), Robert (FF), Michael Kitz (FF), Paul Connaughton (FG), Galway West: Francis Faby (FF), Mrs. Maire Geoghegan-Quinn (FF), Robert Molloy (F), John Donnellan (FG), Michael D. Higgins (Lab), Kerry North: Dennis Foley (FF), John Ryan (Lab), Tipperary South: Sean Byrnes (FG), Sean McCarthy (FF), Brendan Griffin (FG), Sean Treacy (Lab), Waterford: Jackie Fahy (FF), Eddie Collins (FG), Austin Davis (FG), Padraig Gallagher (SWP), Westford: Lorcan Allen (FF), Sean Brown (FF), East: Seán Cullen (FG), Michael D. Argy (FG), Ivan Yates (FF), Wicklow: Claran Murphy (FF), Mrs. Gemma Huran (FG), Liam Kavanagh (Lab).

**Wexford:** Tom Bellow (FF), Padraig Faulkner (FF), Edward Flanagan (FF), Bernard Markey (Lab), May: East: Seán Cullen (FG), P. J. Morley (FF), Paddy O'Toole (FG), Mayo West: Padraig Flynn (FF), Dennis Gallagher (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Meath: Jim Fitzsimon (FF), Colm Hilliard (FF), Michael Lynch (FF), John Bruton (FG), John Farwell (G), Roscommon: Sean Doherty (FF), Terry Leyden (FG), Liam Naughton (FG), Sligo/Leitrim: Mattie Brennan (FF), John Egan (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Mayo West: Padraig Flynn (FF), Dennis Gallagher (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Meath: Jim Fitzsimon (FF), Colm Hilliard (FF), Michael Lynch (FF), John Bruton (FG), John Farwell (G), Roscommon: Sean Doherty (FF), Terry Leyden (FG), Liam Naughton (FG), Sligo/Leitrim: Mattie Brennan (FF), John Egan (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Mayo West: Padraig Flynn (FF), Dennis Gallagher (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Meath: Jim Fitzsimon (FF), Colm Hilliard (FF), Michael Lynch (FF), John Bruton (FG), John Farwell (G), Roscommon: Sean Doherty (FF), Terry Leyden (FG), Liam Naughton (FG), Sligo/Leitrim: Mattie Brennan (FF), John Egan (FF), Edna Kenny (FG), Mayo West: Padraig Flynn (FF), 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## All quiet in Zimbabwe

## Nkomo rules out exile and confrontation

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Feb 21

Mr Joshua Nkomo has a theory about his dismissal from the Zimbabwe Government. "What worries Robert is the way I have coordinated", he said, referring to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. "He could not believe I was genuine. He could not believe I would do it for the country".

Flanked by aides and security men he continued: "He started feeling uncomfortable, seeing ghosts everywhere. One of them was me".

Matabeleland's favourite son sat behind the desk at his Pelandaba home today toying with the carved swaggy stick which he carries everywhere and which has become a symbol of the man. Yes, he nodded in agreement. Bulawayo was quiet. But he added, "it is not quiet by chance".

Four days after Mr Nkomo's dismissal for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr Mugabe, his political power base remained tense but calm. Mr Nkomo returned by car on Friday after being prevented by security police from boarding a flight from Salisbury.

Today, with a usual police guard outside, he held court to a steady procession of aides in his Patriotic Front Party and supporters. If, as is maintained in some quarters, he is losing support at the top of the party, the grassroots are still loyal.

In a lengthy interview covering the future of the party and his relationship with Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo indicated that he did not want confrontation with the ruling Zanu (PF) party and

had no intention of going into political exile. "I will not leave this country", he said. "I did my leaving when it was necessary and now if anyone wants to shoot me, he can shoot me here".

Mr Nkomo said that the future of the PF, said by extension what may be the start of a challenge to his leadership, would be discussed at a meeting of the central committee in Bulawayo this week.

"It is very important that we keep the party machinery going to control things. Because I can tell you that if something goes wrong here" — he indicated Bulawayo — "nobody will control the situation."

A few miles from Mr Nkomo's home lies the township of Entumbane where faction fighting broke out after he was dismissed as Minister of Home Affairs a year ago. In two bouts of violence between former guerrillas more than 400 people, including many civilians, were killed.

The extensive damage done then to homes and buildings by mortar and rocket fire has been repaired and this week-end Entumbane, like the rest of Bulawayo, went about its business warily but without incident.

At a military barracks on the outskirts of the city a football match was in progress between two sides who held allegiance either to Mr Nkomo or to Mr Mugabe before they were integrated in army units.

It was completion of the integration exercise last November, Mr Nkomo said,

which had marked the final deterioration of relations between his party and Zanu (PF).

"There was nothing gradual. It dropped off right after that."

Mr Nkomo confirmed that after his dismissal he had boarded a flight from Salisbury to Bulawayo when all passengers were told to disembark.

Although the others were later allowed to reboard, a young white member of the central intelligence organization had stopped him and said "they" had ordered that he should not join the flight.

Mr Nkomo said that Mr Mugabe had not seen him after a meeting two weeks ago at which the proposal to merge their two parties had been discussed and when the matter of the arms caches found on PF farms had been raised.

"You would have expected that he would have asked for my assistance. What we had was exaggeration and dramatization right from the start."

"That is not to say it was not serious — it was. But there were mitigating factors."

Asked what progress there had been up to that point on a merger he said: "There were obstacles but we had not come to the end."

He thought it unlikely that Mr Mugabe was responding to pressures from the radical wing of his party. "Before, but now he seems to be taking a lead. His recent statements have been quite devastating. He says that Zanu will rule forever, like (Mr Ian) Smith said 'never in a thousand years'."



Papandreu: reluctant



Kyprianou: persuasive

## Greece and Cyprus to seek British initiative

From Mario Mediano, Athens, Feb 21

Athens and Nicosia, in an attempt to induce the British Government to assume a more active role in the current efforts to solve Cyprus's problems, have decided to invoke Britain's continuing obligations towards the island, as one of the guarantor powers.

The decision was taken during consultations in Athens between President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister. These appear to have explored alternative courses rather than come up with actual initiatives.

Athens and Nicosia have also decided to inform all concerned that they favour an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations, not unlike the one originally proposed by the Soviet Union some years ago, but shelved because of Turkish opposition.

The mystery of why President Kyprianou had suddenly been summoned to Athens last Friday was not completely cleared up, but it appears that the Cypriot President had managed to persuade Mr Papandreu not to postpone, for the second time, his scheduled visit to Cyprus next weekend. This will be the first time that a Greek premier has been to the island.

A joint statement, issued in both capitals today, referred vaguely to "developments on

the Cyprus question, which are still at the stage of elaboration and formulation", confirming that exchanges on these topics would be resumed next week, with Mr Papandreu's visit to Nicosia.

Greek and Greek-Cypriot sources also suggested that there were certain Western European initiatives in progress including one by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor needed urgent guidance.

Mr Papandreu said last night after spending an hour with President Kyprianou "I think there is now some light at the end of the tunnel." He did not elaborate.

Most Greek newspapers had taken it for granted today that Mr Papandreu would postpone his Cyprus visit. Opposition commentators assumed that what a Western diplomat called "the elaborate charade" of inviting the Cypriot President here, was meant to spare him a loss of face.

Mr Papandreu's visit is significant mainly as a symbolic confirmation of his Socialist Government's increased commitment to Cyprus, and it is presumably this argument that President Kyprianou used.

Why the Greek Prime Minister should have wanted to defer his visit to Cyprus again is uncertain. The local press has speculated that the visit might upset the Turks.

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BL Fighting back

## The fright factor in Belgium

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Feb 21

The Belgian Government this weekend decided on a series of drastic economic measures which only look as though they can succeed if they frighten the trade unions into submission.

As proof of its earnestness of their intent the Government applied for a devaluation of the Belgian franc in the European Monetary System (EMS) even though last year alone the National Bank of Belgium paid about 310,000 francs (about £4.125m) in trying to "stave off" such a move. This is in addition to the 123,000 francs spent in 1980 and 113,000 francs in 1979 on the same exercise.

In applying for devaluation the uneasy coalition Government of Mr Wilfried Martens was adding to trade union worries, for unemployment in the country now stands at 13.1 per cent, by far and away the highest in the EEC, and the national debt is known to be riding by about 1,200m francs a day.

It is believed that such a devaluation would lead to a breach of the ceasefire in the Tysar battle, which lasted 24 hours, he said. "I cannot declare a ceasefire so long as there is no Palestinian leadership which will agree to a ceasefire, so long as there is an occupied Palestinian land."

In July last year, the United Nations arranged a truce between the Israelis and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. Israel and its supporters have since interpreted this agreement as covering all areas of PLO activity, including the West Bank and the Jordanian frontier. The PLO has never accepted this.

"I want to remind them (the Israelis)", Mr Arafat said today, "that we did not ask for the July ceasefire. All we said was that we do not uphold a ceasefire as such, but we respect a decision taken at the Tunis summit not to carry out military

The most explosive idea of the Government is a limitation of the hard won right to an index-linked wage. The idea is to cut the wages bill on all salaries above 27,000 francs a month by 3 per cent less than would be allowed under the usual indexation laws.

When the Government told the unions this on Friday it was given a unanimous refusal of cooperation, most importantly by the Christian Socialist Union, which has a strong links with the Social Christian Party — a vital member of the governing coalition.

The significant point is that for once both the Flemish and French wings of the union have decided that the traditional principle of indexation is too important to surrender, even on the limited scale suggested by the Government.

The French wing associated itself with the general strike call against the special powers a fortnight ago; but the Flemish wing successfully urged its members to carry on working. Now, however, the union on both sides of the linguistic frontier has agreed that indexation must not be attacked. In the words of Mr Jef Houthuis, the union president, it is "too sacred" a principle to be touched.

The union wants the Government to tax its way out of difficulty with higher levels on the wealthy, an idea the liberal parties in the coalition would refuse. If it fails to win its case the union would certainly throw its considerable weight behind industrial action to bring the Government down.

Should the union withdraw its support from the party there could be very serious repercussions, especially in French-speaking Wallonia. The party there used to be the strongest of all, but at the last elections it fell to third place.

Franc devalued, page 11

## Arafat opposes wider ceasefire

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Feb 21

European and American diplomatic efforts to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization to halt its raids into Israel appear to have failed. Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, issued a statement today saying that he would not broaden the ceasefire in southern Lebanon to cover the frontier between Jordan and Israeli-held territory.

According to the Saudi newspaper Al Medina, the British Government had privately but specifically asked Mr Arafat not to give Israel a pretext to "attack" Lebanon, but the PLO leader seemed in no mood to comply with such a request.

Speaking at a Beirut rally to mark the tenth anniversary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction, Mr Arafat referred to last month's raid by Palestinians from Jordan into the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"Let the Western Europeans and Reagan hear me while they talk about a breach of the ceasefire in the Tysar battle, which lasted 24 hours," he said. "I cannot declare a ceasefire so long as there is no Palestinian leadership which will agree to a ceasefire, so long as there is an occupied Palestinian land."

In July last year, the United Nations arranged a truce between the Israelis and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. Israel and its supporters have since interpreted this agreement as covering all areas of PLO activity, including the West Bank and the Jordanian frontier. The PLO has never accepted this.

"I want to remind them (the Israelis)", Mr Arafat said today, "that we did not ask for the July ceasefire. All we said was that we do not uphold a ceasefire as such, but we respect a decision taken at the Tunis summit not to carry out military

operations on Lebanese territory against this occupying force."

The Palestinians have always fought shy of acknowledging that a ceasefire exists in Southern Lebanon, since this implies acknowledgement of Israel as well. Despite Mr Arafat's elliptical language, however, PLO members do accept that such a truce exists.

When diplomats in Israel began to warn of an imminent strike against Lebanon in recent weeks, European governments — especially the French and the British — did their best to urge moderation on the PLO. Last week, Mr David Roberts, the British Ambassador in Beirut, delivered an "urgent message" to Mr Arafat. Its contents were not disclosed.

In the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli today, fighting between rival militia groups continued for the third consecutive day, bringing the number of dead there to 24.

A government security committee which was trying to oversee a truce between the factions came under fire this morning, while Syrian soldiers of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, assisted by guerrillas of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front, fought three small leftist Muslim militias.

Mr Richard Fairbanks, the American Special Middle East negotiator, started meetings with Egyptian officials today, in response to calls from the Government for Washington to open talks with the Palestinians in an effort to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

Mr Fairbanks, who is on his first Middle East tour since his appointment a few weeks ago, has the task of inducing Egypt and Israel to agree on a formula for the autonomy of 1,200,000 Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

## Syria says 'Times' man lied

Damascus, Feb 21.— The Syrian Government claimed yesterday that Mr Robert Fisk, The Times Middle East Correspondent, made up a report of a visit to the embattled city of Hama last week.

Mr Fisk reported in a dispatch published on Friday, that he had entered Hama, 100 miles north of Damascus, and found "its suburbs surrounded by up to 12,000 troops and its streets covered in rubble". Syrian Army troops were digging emplacements for T-62 Soviet-made tanks and other heavy weapons.

The government spokesman, who declined to be identified, said Mr Fisk did not go to Hama and "He has only written from Damascus and repeated all the rumours and false news being spread about Syria abroad."

He added: "We have known Mr Fisk as a responsible journalist and we are very surprised that he acted this way and wrote about something he has neither seen nor checked."

About 50 foreign journalists were in Syria last week to cover events in Hama, where fierce fighting has raged between the security forces and supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood since February 20. The Government banned reporters from visiting the city, its spokesman yesterday claimed Hama was normal, quiet, and ordinary. — AP.

□ The Times stands by Robert Fisk's report. He travelled to see friends in Aleppo on Wednesday, February 17 and returned to Damascus the following day, entering Hama on his way back at 10.30am. Two Syrian Army officers at a roadblock asked for a lift into Hama and Mr Fisk agreed to take the soldiers to their units. When he reached his Damascus hotel in the afternoon, he telephoned The Times with a report of what he had seen and heard in Hama.



Hatred in the Deep South: A Ku-Klux-Klan member expressing his feelings about black demonstrators in Social Circle, a town near Atlanta, Georgia.

## Greenland on brink of quitting the EEC

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, Feb 21

Greenland could well vote to withdraw from the European Economic Community in a national referendum to be held on Tuesday. If it does so — and the latest prognosis points to a close vote — Greenland will be the first territory to leave the Community since its inception in 1957.

With a population of 50,000, the bleak, largely ice-bound territory lies about 2,000 miles from the European mainland. It is the world's largest island, 840,000 square miles in area (roughly half the total land area of the EEC). Danish colony from 1721 to 1953, when it achieved province status, it gained home rule under the Danish crown in 1979.

The ruling moderate leftist Siumut Party, which holds 13 of the 21 seats in the Parliament in Godthaab is anti-EEC. The island joined the Community along with Denmark in 1973 despite a 71 per cent vote against membership in a local referendum. As an integral part of Denmark at the time, the territory had no choice; but provision was made for a review of the situation at the end of Greenland's first decade in the Community.

Whilst opponents of continued EEC membership see political advantages in an exit from the Community preferring closer cooperation with other Inuit (Eskimo) communities in Canada and Alaska, less emotive pro-EEC elements led by the opposition Atassut Party fear economic chaos in the wake of any withdrawal. With a quarter of the island's population engaged in fishing, the role of Brussels in allocating fishing rights is a touchy subject indeed.

Although the EEC has virtually given Greenland fishermen the right to catch all the fish (with the exception of salmon) they can in their offshore waters, many Greenlanders resent orders from a distant European bureaucracy, which controls fishing in the 200-mile offshore waters outside the territory's own exclusive 12-mile zone.

The latest figures nonetheless show that Greenland fishermen fished the lion's share (82,000 tonnes out of a total catch of 165,000 tonnes) in its offshore waters in 1979, with West Germany close behind (79,000 tonnes) and experts doubt whether Greenland has the physical capacity to fish more.

The Greenlanders have more than quadrupled their fishing fleet tonnage in the past decade, tripling fish exports, which now account for 55 per cent of total exports.

Since 1973 the territory has received an impressive total of 645m kroner (€43m) in EEC regional, social and agricultural aid. On top of this, Brussels in the past five years has funnelled a further 174m kroner into more than 100 local projects such as water supply, oil and uranium prospecting, new fishing boats and fisheries inspection, job creation and training schemes and a ten-year sheep breeding programme. The European Investment Bank so far granted Greenland 335m kroner in loans.

The EEC has in no way been stingy in its support, which is running at about 185m kroner (€12.5m) per year in all. At present the regional fund alone bestows on Greenland the equivalent of 2,110 kroner (€140) per head of the population (one per cent of the total EEC regional aid budget and virtually the entire Danish allocation) — a figure far ahead of Community grants to such deprived areas as Ireland and the Mezzogiorno.

Other economic realities also tend to favour continued membership — the EEC is far and away Greenland's best market today.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Israelis axe spending

Jerusalem.— The Israeli Cabinet has approved deep spending cuts in an austerity budget of about £14,350m of which nearly two thirds is taken up by defence and the national debt.

It passed the budget for 1982-83 after weeks of wrangling over cuts after warning from Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, that without them inflation could double from the present 127 per cent.

The steepest cuts were in education and welfare. Nurses, teachers and social workers went on strike for several hours in protest. Defence spending was frozen at this year's level after accounting for inflation. Defence Ministry officials said this represented a curbing of prices had risen.

## Pact against Vietnam

Peking.— Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, have agreed to bridge their differences and form a coalition to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who has frequently criticised the Khmer Rouge, said he and Mr Samphan hoped that Mr Son Sann, the former Prime Minister, would also join the coalition.

## Students riot on West Bank

Jerusalem.— Palestinian student unrest flared on the occupied West Bank on the fifth day yesterday over the closure of the Arab university of Bir Zeit.

Students in Nablus smashed school windows and furniture, and girls in El Bireh, Ramallah and Bir Zeit stoned Israeli military vehicles before being dispersed. Israeli security forces used tear gas in Ramallah on Saturday.

## Life sentence for widow

Valenciennes, Northern France.— A French widow and her two sons have been jailed for life by a Libyan court for alleged spying, the French consul in Tripoli said.

Mme Denise Dupont, aged 53, and sons Alain, aged 25 and Jean-Claude, aged 21, had already spent 22 months in a Libyan jail. The consul said that an immediate appeal for clemency would be lodged with the Libyan authorities through diplomatic channels.

## Japanese gassed on Soviet visit

Moscow.— Four Japanese nuclear experts were gassed with a sleep-inducing chemical and robbed on a Soviet train Japanese sources said.

The scientists, members of a Japanese delegation attending a nuclear energy seminar, were travelling from Moscow to Leningrad. Police later returned the money and passports and said they had arrested two Georgians.

## Gold row over

Prague.— Czechoslovakia has recovered 18.4 metric tonnes of gold, under an agreement signed with the United States and Britain to solve a 24-year-old dispute over the treasure seized by the Germans during the Second World War.

## Chad links restored

Cairo.— Egypt announced yesterday that it is resuming diplomatic relations with Chad. Relations were severed more than a year ago because of the Libyan military intervention there.

## Hidden snag on the agenda

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 21

Hidden away on the agenda of the EEC Foreign Ministers' meeting for tomorrow is an innocuous enough looking item which could nevertheless end the European Parliament's hopes of increasing its control over the European budget. It could also cause a serious curb being applied on vital EEC help for developing countries.

The item is a long overdue conciliation meeting between the European Council and the Parliament on a new food aid regulation. On the face of it the regulation seeks to do no more than add flexibility and good management to the way in which the Community sends its much needed help to the needy. To judge by the latest report of the European Court of Auditors, such a review is long overdue.

That report criticized "poor budgetary estimating and poor implementation of the food aid appropriations, delays in the implementation of food aid programmes due to both slowness of procedure, and the division of responsibility within the Commission and between the Commission and the Council."

It also complained of "the often unsatisfactory quality of the products supplied"

and "the failure of the recipient countries to comply properly with their contractual obligations to the Community".

The draft regulation to sort out that mess has been gathering dust since 1979, but two factors have now made the council take notice of it. The first is that food aid which is the largest area of EEC spending after agriculture, regional and social funds, has become an increasingly important factor in consolidating the EEC's position politically in the Third World.

The second is that the European Parliament has sought to control this important area of the budget by defining it as the kind of non-obligatory expenditure which it can decide rather than — as in the past — an obligatory expenditure which only the council can decide.

The European Court is being asked to rule on which institution is legally correct on this point, but if the draft regulation comes into force, the matter would be resolved. The council would automatically have ultimate right of decision.

The regulation was drawn up by the Commission to avoid delays in procedure

which bedevilled the food aid programme. In essence it gave the council the right to decide how much aid and on what conditions it was made available, as well as how to define a needy case. The regulation then left it to the Commission to distribute the available food according to the demands of world hunger.

The council, however, felt this meant it would lose control over this politically sensitive area. A year ago, therefore, the Dutch president redrafted the regulation, suggesting the Council alone would be able to specify which countries deserved aid and insisting that any amount of aid agreed should be approved unanimously. It is this amended draft regulation which is to be discussed.

Both of these provisions, as the Parliament and the Commission see it would limit aid and at the same time remove the whole programme from any chance of real parliamentary control.

A required unanimous approval for every area to be helped would mean that deserving, but politically suspect countries, like Vietnam would be unlikely to receive aid.

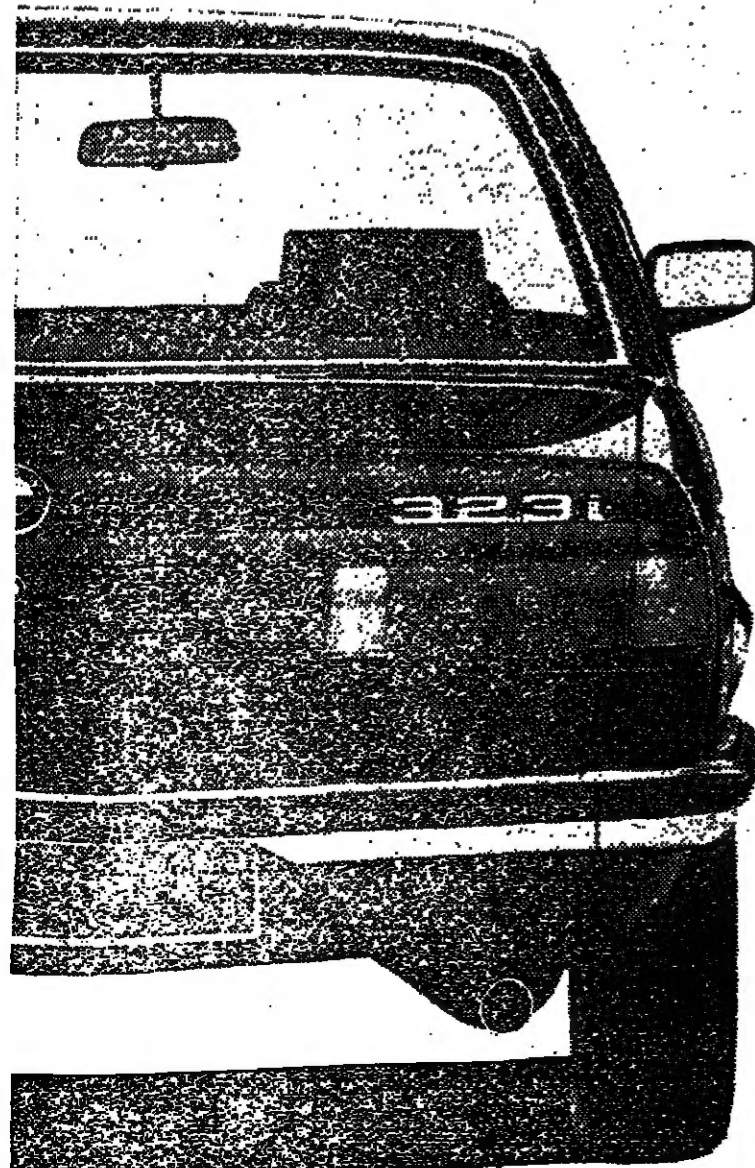




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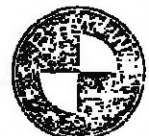
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## Jaruzelski rolls out red carpet for Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent  
Warsaw, Feb 21

Herr Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party, is to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, tomorrow to discuss East-west relations, diplomatic sources said today.

Such a high-level meeting is a sign that one of Poland's main foreign policy objectives is to maintain strong links with Western Europe, above all with Bonn, in the face of the hostile policies of Washington.

Herr Wehner is the most senior western politician to visit Warsaw since the imposition of martial law more than two months ago and he has been given treatment that would normally be accorded to senior minister of even heads of state.

In swift succession, Herr Wehner has held talks with two key members of the ruling Politburo — Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski and Mr Stefan Olszowski — with important representatives of the Polish episcopate and the Sejm (Parliament). His meeting with General Jaruzelski had not been officially announced, but his other talks have been well publicized.

Church sources say that his meeting with members of the episcopate emphasized the need for continued dialogue between East and West and that there was no question of the Catholic Church supporting Western sanctions against Poland, as had been reported in the West.

Diplomats, though reluctant to reveal details of his talks with Politburo members, said that Herr Wehner was eager to convey the message that Bonn was willing to intensify links with Western Europe during times of tension to help provide stability in Europe. It now seems clear, after a Politburo meeting, that the party's policy-making Central Committee will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

There may too be some personnel changes but the position of General Jaruzelski as Party leader is unlikely to be seriously challenged.

Meanwhile, the dismantling of some martial law restrictions appears to have evolved a ten day cycle. Ten days after restoring some telephone links between cities, the authorities have announced easing of travel restrictions to the West. However, they are still extremely tight.

## Pakistan's puppet show

# Zia pulls the strings

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Feb 21

After watching a puppet show recently, President Zia-ul-Haq said that in future such performances should be more Islamic and nationalist in character. Accordingly, a committee will be set up to see that puppets extol the virtues of Islam and the progress of Pakistan.

It is not surprising that the President envisages a greater role for puppets. He wants Islamization, a main component of his life, to reach every corner of the country. On his orders, the police here hang around embassies to sniff the breath of Pakistanis leaving receptions. The religious content of education, television and radio has been heavily increased. Hundreds of films have been banned. Women have had to fight to prevent what they regard as oppressive measures involving education and marriage.

Zealots are locked in gruesome arguments over how much of a thief's hand should be cut off. They debate the morality of stoning lovers to death.

Petty tyrants feel licensed. In Islamabad recently a woman was struck twice by men in public because her head was uncovered. A television lecturer refused to have women in his studio audience. Clergymen condemned a singer who said singing was an act of worship.

The President, notably pious (he rises in the night for extra prayers), often says Pakistan is an ideological state and Islamization meets the people's aspirations. But his Islamic drive has done nothing to change his unpopularity. Rather, it has increased a sense of resentment.

People are offended when a general, heading a regime of doubtful legality, dictates the terms of their spiritual lives. They say they are already Muslims and no amount of Islamization can make them more so. Irrelevant is the word often applied to his programme.

Resentment has not grown into a threatening force, but the varied shades of belief and interpretation among the Muslim communities have already caused the President much trouble. On purely religious grounds Islamization is not without dangers.

The President also tries to intensify nationalist spirit by ordering greater use of Urdu and national dress. Sewing machines have been humming since he ordered civil servants out of suits and ties and into shalwar kameez.

General Zia's Islamic emphasis is part of a search for what has eluded Pakistan's rulers and people since the country's birth: a truly national ethos for an invented country.

Pakistan has always been concerned with identity, the need to find a way of uniting and governing its rival classes and the four disparate provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the Frontier. To a greater or lesser extent, its leaders have hoped that Islam would act as a glue.

But Islam was just one ingredient of the foundation material, not the whole of it. Pakistan was created to provide subcontinent Muslims with a homeland. It was seen as a social and economic refuge, a place of material improvement for rich and poor alike. Thus there are many Pakistanis who feel that President Zia's determination to create an authoritarian Islamic state is a perversion of the ideals of Pakistan's founders.

Islam has never been a strong enough force to bind the regions, factions and classes. It has never disguised the inequalities between the poorer people and the feudal landlords and other elite. The poor have observed how Islam has been used as a slogan, a political device, a diversion. It was certainly not strong enough to hold East and West Pakistan together.

After democracy, and the abuses of it by the brilliant and thuggish Bhutto, Zia believes Pakistan needs strong right-wing government and discipline. Order is kept by a confabulation of civil, military and religious courts and by harsh punishment.

The press remains squashed. The removal of state censors from newspapers has been followed by warnings that political activity is banned and the reporting of it illegal.

Every morning the Islamabad newspaper, *The Muslim*, carries the slogan "The press and the nation rise and fall together". The press in Pakistan is in chains and journalism largely atrophied. One can only presume that this slogan, too, is printed without intended irony.

Zia: Zealot for Islam

Although political parties have been banned, their funds frozen, the newspapers ordered not to write about them, the political urge survives and has to be accommodated. Hence, like a caliph, President Zia has formed a 350-seat advisory Federal Council, skillfully chosen to represent the country's varied interests. It has a large number of ex-politicians and representatives of the landed and business families, labour, journalism, science and women.

There are 62 vacant seats and President Zia hopes to tempt more distinguished politicians into them. They have yet to decide whether the Council will turn out to be a political bandwagon or a collaborators' tumbrel.

Old political habits die hard, and a minister at a Council meeting was affronted when members actually asked questions. "You are supposed to advise, not ask," he said.

The intriguing question in Pakistan now is whether the President's Council is a valve allowing political stress to escape, or whether he has created a creature he may find difficult to control. Its members will presumably build up areas of patronage and form into pressure groups.

The Council chairman has raised hopes by talking of elections. General Zia decided soon after he took power in 1977 that elections would only bring back Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, a recipe for chaos.

He himself seems secure enough. There is no sign of the deeply rooted unrest that finished off President Ayub Khan and Bhutto. The military class is looked after and continues to spread in the security forces. The President is unpopular, the business community likes the relative stability and the better entrepreneurial climate.

The press remains squashed. The removal of state censors from newspapers has been followed by warnings that political activity is banned and the reporting of it illegal.

Every morning the Islamabad newspaper, *The Muslim*, carries the slogan "The press and the nation rise and fall together". The press in Pakistan is in chains and journalism largely atrophied. One can only presume that this slogan, too, is printed without intended irony.

## Panegyric to Soviet Communism

From Michael Shinyon  
Moscow, Feb 21

The Soviet Communist Party today defiantly reasserted its claim that it alone provided the model for Communism throughout the world.

In a further riposte to the Italian Communist Party, which recently attacked Soviet Communism as obsolete and irrelevant, a resolution marking the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the USSR declared that the Russian revolution was the way in developing socialism, and said the Russian experience was of "paramount importance" for working people of all nations and nationalities.

"There is no road to socialism that circumvents the basic laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by the experience of the USSR," the declaration said. Soviet communism was "profoundly humanistic", of an open, democratic character, and the interests of the "peoples of the USSR, fraternal socialist countries and the whole of peace-loving mankind".

In a panegyric to the Party's achievements, the declaration, printed today in *Pravda*, emphasized the leading role the Russians played in the fight against capitalism. It said the Soviet Party was recognized and trusted by workers of all nationalities, and "hundreds of millions of people were now marching along the road paved by the Russian revolution."

The Russians have bitterly attacked the Italian party, which denounced the Soviet role in the crackdown on Poland. Moscow accused the Italians and by implication all other Eurocommunist critics, of betraying socialism, insisting that only the Soviet version of internationalism and the revolutionary struggle constituted real socialism.

Today's statement insisted that Moscow was not imposing its example on other countries. Though the party had won the right to be the leader of all nations and national peculiarities. Nevertheless the Soviet party exerted a growing influence on the course of history by the very fact of its existence, and it was supported by all people of goodwill.

The resolution called for a strengthening in the solidarity of the world Communist movement as well as greater political and economic integration.

## Man who shot at Brezhnev

By Gabriel Ronay

Thirteen years after the attempted assassination of Mr Leonid Brezhnev during a Kremlin ceremony, his assassin is reliably reported to be alive and sane, though kept in complete isolation in a KGB psychiatric hospital.

According to the Soviet civil rights chronicle *Arkhiv Svedeniya* No. 4497, which has just reached the West, Lieutenant Anatoly Ilyin, who opened fire on the Soviet party leader and on President Podgorniy during celebrations honouring Soviet cosmonauts at the Kremlin Wall on January 22, 1969, is kept in the KGB special psychiatric hospital in Kazan, in the Urals. Unlike his fellow political inmates, he appears to be enjoying certain privileges denied to dissidents.

The assassination attempt was never reported in the Soviet press but it became possible to piece together details from the eyewitness accounts of visiting foreign dignitaries who were invited to the Kremlin celebrations.

Lieutenant Ilyin went into a garrison on January 20 and stayed with a relation — a militia captain — in Moscow. On the day of the attempt, he borrowed his relation's rifle and fired at the cosmonauts. His shots missed and he was overpowered by Kremlin guards. Nothing was heard of him after his arrest, although one source claimed that Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB, was personally interrogating him in search of an alleged "Leningrad connexion" linking him with disaffected top party cadres there.

*Arkhiv Svedeniya* now lists him among the hard-core prisoners of the Kazan psychiatric hospital. But while the other inmates are forcibly treated with drugs to help them renounce their erroneous beliefs, Lieutenant Ilyin receives "no treatment".

He is kept in solitary confinement. His isolation is complete and the special guards from Moscow watching his cell "are not even subordinate to the commander of the hospital guards".

The lieutenant has privileges unheard of at KGB psychiatric hospitals: he has a roomy cell to himself, is allowed to read newspapers and journals and has radio programmes piped to his cell. No other cell has radio in Kazan.

## The Pope's African tour

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 21

The incident during the Pope's African tour which has aroused most interest here was his failure to come into contact with the Muslim leaders of Nigeria.

This contact was clearly one of the principal reasons why he undertook this second visit to Africa. The advance of the Muslim faith in Africa is preoccupying the Roman Catholics and quite apart from this aspect of the problem, the Vatican is pledged to seek closer relations with the other great faiths. Superficially, Islam is also undergoing a form of popular revival in some ways comparable to the enthusiasm which Pope John Paul II inspires among Catholics.

The Pope's meeting with the Muslims was due to take place last Sunday at Kaduna in Northern Nigeria. The Pope had a speech ready inviting the Muslims to closer cooperation. But they did not appear at the appointment because, according to the Pope's entourage, there were divisions among the Muslim leaders on how the presence of the Pope should be treated.

The organizer of the papal tour, Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, attributed the cancellation to "security reasons" but there is little or nothing to suppose that this was the real explanation. Despite the rebuff, the Pope read his prepared speech at Kaduna airport to the governor of the province, Alhaji Abba Musa, who happens to be a Muslim. The text made clear how much importance the Pope placed on the planned interchange: "I have come to Nigeria to visit my brothers and sisters of the Catholic Church, but my journey would be incomplete without this meeting". To this extent, it remained incomplete.

The Pope's message was a proposal for closer cooperation. "Why do I speak of these issues with you?" he asked. "Because you are Muslims, and like us Christians, you believe in the one God who is the source of all the rights and values of mankind. Furthermore I am convinced that in the hands of the name of God we can accomplish much good." This was not the Pope's first experience of direct contact with the Muslims. He met religious leaders in Ankara in November 1979 on

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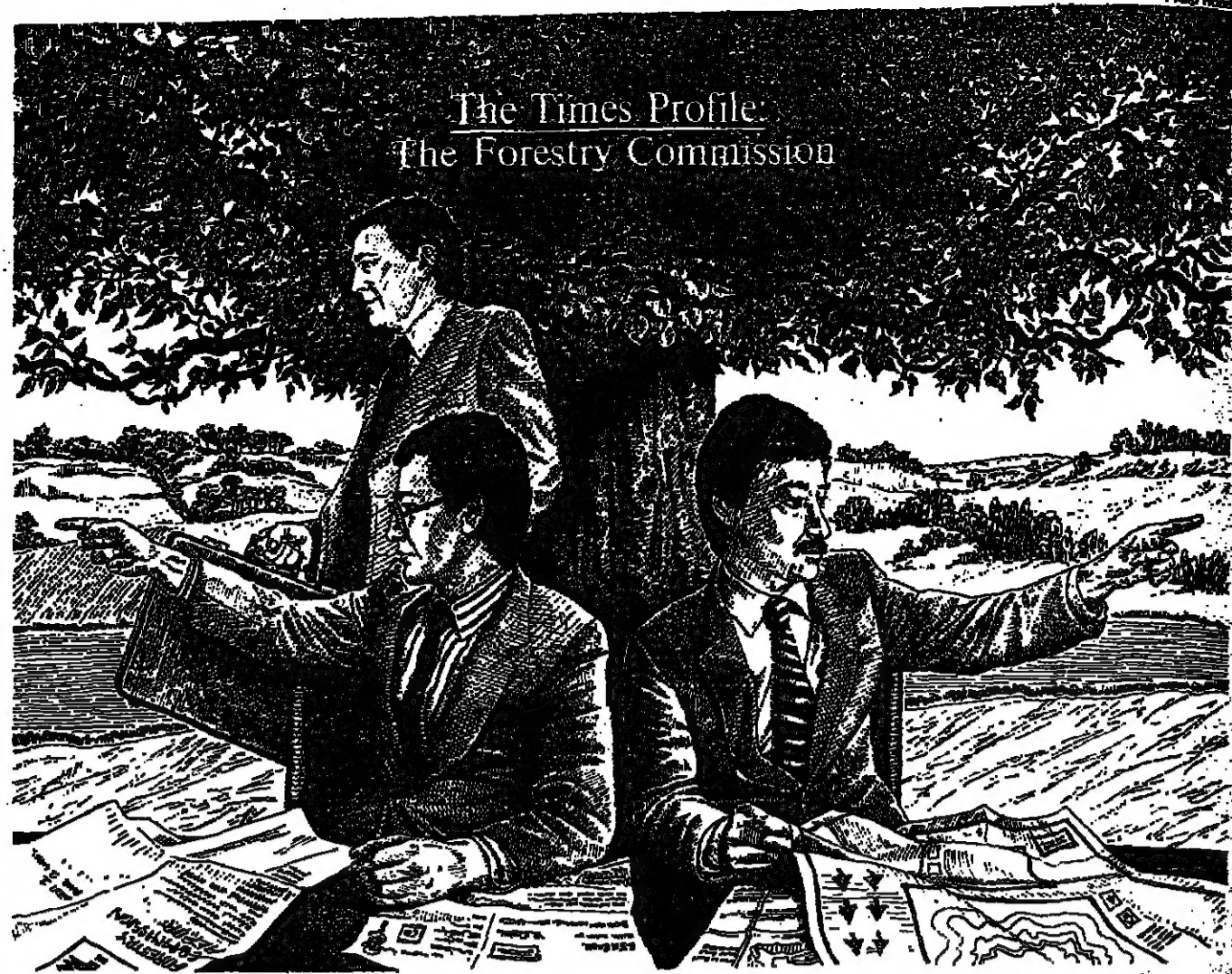
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## A growing problem

The Forestry Commission is the largest landowner in the country. It is a Government department created for practical purposes, as part of the Civil Service. The headquarters have been in Edinburgh since 1975 (housed in a large modern building known locally as the "brown banana") because Scotland is where most afforestation is taking place.

The commission serves three political masters: Peter Walker, the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries; George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland; and Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales. The Secretary of State for Scotland is the senior minister.

The commission is headed by a part-time chairman, Sir David Montgomery, appointed by royal warrant. This is in theory a political post, but in practice, as the two major parties are in broad agreement over sylvicultural matters, the chairman may well serve more than one term. Under Sir David are four part-time commissioners drawn from the private sector, also appointed by royal warrant, and four full-time Civil Servant commissioners. The 1981 Forestry Bill makes provision for another commissioner to be chosen for his commercial expertise.

Under them are 12 policy-making senior staff at headquarters plus 11 conservators in charge of the 11 "conservancies" or regions into which Great Britain is divided. (Northern Irish forests are in the care of the Department for Agriculture, Northern Ireland.)

Under them are just over 2,100 executive and other grades from research scientists to paperkeepers, and in the field at last count in December 1980 were 4,766 (including 135 "halves" or part-timers), forest workers, sangers, foremen and industrial foremen — and 1,083 others, including engineers, research assistants and a gardener. There are two research stations, one at Alice Holt near Epsom, the other at Bush Estate, near Exeter, employing 47 and 23 scientific officers respectively. The total number of employees is 7,996.

The department, according to Sir David, runs "very much like any other government department" with the commission playing the role of "corporate junior Ministers". The number of guidelines, policies, booklets and memoranda runs to thousands. There is even a booklet listing all the other booklets.

There is, however, an anomaly, as Sir David and others pointed out: the commission wears two hats. There is the Forestry Authority — public promoter and guardian of trees — and the Forestry Enterprise, a commercial crop grower. In other words the commission is a cross between a Civil Service department and a nationalized industry.

The cost of the Forestry Enterprise to the taxpayer

increasing pressure from the Treasury to raise productivity. Because trees take anything from 40 to 130 years and more to mature, this sudden demand for a quick turnover was unrealistic.

Nevertheless, it precipitated the commission into a policy of blanket planting of fast-growing conifers, mainly Sitka Spruce. In pursuing this policy in the 1950s it wiped out forests of 30-year-old beech and oak in favour of the faster-growing crop.

As the commission is not subject to planning laws and as land was relatively cheap, the enterprise expanded fast. Last year it announced that it was on target for its aim of 5 million acres of afforested land with a state estate of 3,100,000 acres with another 2,100,000 acres in the private sector — enough to supply 8 per cent of our needs last year and about 12 per cent by the end of the century.

Under the provisions of the 1981 Bill, however, the commission is to sell £40m worth of land to reduce the department's dependence on the public purse. Sir David hopes to preserve the core of commission woodland by selling the more difficult outlying areas but, even so, some in the commission view the cuts with gloom.

While the enterprise planted conifer trees, the authority increased its activities to encourage private landowners to respond to the challenge of planting trees (the main incentive is tax concessions, but the commission provided £2,584,000 in grants last year); to "protect and enhance the environment"; to provide amenities for the public to enjoy their woodlands, with picnic spots, camping sites and forest trails, and less quietly with motor rallies, motorcycle rallies and caravans sites.

The commission also lets shooting and stalking at up to £400 a day, builds (with imported wood) log cabins and lets them at prices ranging from £50 a week to £165 (+ VAT), and sells fishing and riding permits.

At this point a report headed by Lord Zuckerman (*Forestry, Agriculture and Marginal Land*) queried the whole purpose of the commission by suggesting that the strategic argument no longer applied. The next war would not be fought with wood. The Government responded by switching the remit to growing trees for "social and economic reasons".

From 1959 on, the commission, like other nationalized industries, came under

The Forestry Commission is selling off woodlands as part of the Government's privatization policy. In October, 5,000 acres of state-owned forest were put up for sale. Since then a further 12,800 acres have been offered for sale. Amanda Atha reports on how the Forestry Commission works.

last year (1979-80) in "grant-in-aid" (subsidy) was £35m. An additional £8m was paid to the Forestry Authority. The commission was set up in 1919 with the aim of providing a three-year stand-by of timber for strategic purposes — such as keeping the mines going in time of war — because the country's natural woodlands and private estates had been seriously depleted by industrialization and the 1914-18 war. With this remit the commission started buying suitable land on the open market from anybody who would sell. By 1957 it had acquired 2,253,800 acres and planted less than half of it.

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system of 1-6, British Sitka is lucky to reach grade 4. Timber up to about six inches in diameter and early thinnings are used mainly for pulp to make paper products, in particular newspaper. Wider diameter timber goes to the sawmills and is used for pallets and packaging (36 per cent), fencing (30 per cent), building construction (12 per cent) and what the National Coal Board, a major commission customer, called "a hundred and one rough constructional uses down the mine — pit props, crownbeams and the like" (12 per cent).

The snag of these two major uses of the commission crop — pulp and sawmills — is that they require pulp mills and sawmills to process them. Last year Wiggins Teape closed the last large British pulp mill at Fort William because, despite guaranteed prices from the commission, it found the cost of labour, energy and transport too high.

The majority of British sawmills are relatively small, some are already in effect being subsidized by the commission's commitment to keep supplying them with timber even though current low prices may make it commercially inexpedient to do so.

Either way, the industry could never compete on a large scale with the huge natural woodlands and integrated pulp and paper and sawmills of Scandinavia and North America.

The "woolly remit" has also made the commission very vulnerable to criticism from those who do have a clear idea of what they are for. The conservationists, for example, know that they need sites for golden plovers, nests so they know that they are against afforestation; the fish industry is against the damage believed to be caused by planting conifers close to the streams where salmon and trout spawn; the private foresters are against the commission as a commercial enterprise because it does not have to show a trading profit on its harvest; manufacturers of forest machinery are against the commission because it is buying machinery abroad.

All the groups were united in concluding that the commission was too large, too powerful, too bureaucratic, too slow — too much authority with too little enterprise.

The commission looks into criticisms, producing leaflets and practical guidelines in response. Whether the guidelines are attended to depends very much on the individual forester.

Mr Murray Hunter, commissioner for administration and finance until his retirement, explained it this way: "Everyone who comes in, particularly at the top, says, 'Good God, we must tidy this up' — but in the end concludes that it is a muddle but it works."

Dr Odent works in a small-town maternity hospital, and routinely sees all child-bearing women. There is no complicated technique; because he has been at Pithiviers since 1962, women there are often unaware of anything unusual about the way they have their babies.

Dr Odent is pointing a promising way forward, a compromise between technology and humanity which does not threaten the status of hospital doctors. Lack of interference not only saves money, it seems also to facilitate happy and healthy childbirth. Perhaps women who cannot get to Pithiviers will educate their physicians.

Rachel Cullen

## Birth of a new method

Women in labour in his hospital at Pithiviers, a small town south of Paris, do as they like in labour, walking around, relaxing in warm water, finding comfortable positions for themselves among piles of cushions. Babies are usually born with the mother spontaneously half-squatting, supported by the baby's father.

Medical intervention is kept to a minimum. No pain-killers are used in a normal labour. The Caesarean section rate, at around 6 per cent compares favourably with the best conventional hospitals, and the use of episiotomy — cutting into the perineum — at 6 per cent also is far lower than in British hospitals. Women at Pithiviers are never put into lithotomy stirrups, lying on their backs, feet in the air, since forceps are never used. Gentle vacuum suction may guide the baby down the birth canal, but women free to move spontaneously find positions in which their contractions are most efficient.

What is it, then, about Dr Odent's ways, that inspire women to trust themselves and their babies to him yet which maternity hospitals find so unacceptable? The answer seems far from revolutionary. Dr Odent believes that it is vital not to disturb the physiology of the birth process.

The position demanded of women in most hospitals has been called, the "stranded beetle" position. A woman flat on her back is wired to monitoring machines while the baby in the uterus often has electrodes clamped to its skull so that wires trail from the woman's vagina. In this position, not only are contractions more painful and less efficient but the heavy uterus is pressing on the woman's major blood vessels, lessening the baby's oxygen supply.

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An exclusive interview with the Deputy Prime Minister of Poland

# Blood would have flowed like rivers if we hadn't imposed martial law

Question: Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, do you remember the day we met here in Warsaw, exactly one year ago — you had just been appointed Deputy Prime Minister and I was going to Gdansk to interview (Lech) Walesa? I asked: "What happens if the Soviets intervene in Poland?" You answered: "All the Poles would rise." Then I asked: "What happens if the Polish Army does it by itself?" And you answered: "They would take it and shut up." Well, Mr Rakowski, they didn't take it at all, they don't take it at all, they didn't shut up at all, they don't shut up at all. Look at the inscription that blooms on the walls of your cities. "The winter is yours, the spring will be ours." Look at what happened in the Silesian coal mines, in the Katowice factories, in the Gdansk shipyards. Or am I wrong?

Answer: You are partly wrong, because the army and the militia did not find much resistance, and the same can be said for today. I don't share the opinion of those who believe that we should expect resistance. I don't see the potential for it. Not on a large scale anyhow. Of course, in the first days there were clashes in some areas of the country. But, again, not on a massive scale.

The reason is, on the one hand, that the combined operation of the army and the militia worked perfectly — on the other, that everybody was caught by surprise. They shouldn't have been.

Twice at the end of the year we had warned the people and Solidarity that, if the process of anarchization and disruption of the state continued, we would resort to extraordinary measures.

But, and here is the drama, we were not believed. The extremists of Solidarity had convinced themselves that, when things would boil until the use of force, the army and the militia would side with them. They counted, I guess, on the fact that many soldiers belong to Solidarity. What naïveté.

In spite of the rumors spread by the West, not one soldier proved to be against the action. Not one. The point is that naïveté wasn't limited to the frontiers of Poland: The West too was very naïve. So many among you believe that Poland could somehow get out of the military and political order established since the end of the war. In that, not considering that there are two blocks in the world and we simply have to accommodate to it. What did you expect?

Q: The worst, Mr Rakowski, the worst. We knew very well what happened in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Even that day one year ago I was expecting to see Soviet tanks in the streets of Warsaw.

A: Then I have to say a few words in defence of my Polish friends: We have not done the job for them. Of course, we cannot deny that next to us there is this huge ally, but neither can we accept the American thesis: "the Russians are responsible, the Russians are responsible."

Since Czechoslovakia a lot of changes have taken place in the socialist field, in the Soviet Union itself, and the Russians were not opposing the reforms that we were carrying on. No, madam, they did not. They were observing the phenomenon with a certain concern, I agree, and from their point of view they saw the threat. At the same time, however, they took into account Polish habits and traditions, they tried to understand, and at the beginning they did not say that the process was incompatible with the principles of socialism.

In October 1980, when (former Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw) Kania went to Moscow, Brezhnev did not ask him to strangle Solidarity. He did not declare that Solidarity would endanger the socialist system. He simply demanded that Kania take the situation in his hands, that he control it socially and politically. You see, there is a great tendency in the Soviet Union, one pro-Polish and one anti-Polish, and Brezhnev belongs to the first one.

Within two weeks Anthony Goodman and Keith Toussaint plan to submit a draft constitution for the Young Social Democrats to the party's steering committee. By April they hope to have 5,000 members.

Despite disapproval from SDP leaders, who dread the sort of eccentric militancy which has at times made the Young Liberals and Young Socialists notorious, the SDP's convention approved the incorporation of a youth branch.

Goodman says: "The SDP cannot go on being middle-aged, middle-class and middle-minded." Toussaint, formerly a Young Conservative, says, with growing irony, that the greatest difficulty may be in putting up with the radical tendencies of some of the senior members.



by Oriana Fallaci

He loves Poland. He understands Poland, believe me.

Q: No, I don't. Because two weeks ago at the Kania-Brezhnev meeting Zamyatin denounced the "anti-socialist groups" in Poland. And in December 1980 the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries were in Moscow to warn that "Poland was socialist and would remain socialist." And the following February, at the 26th Community Party Congress, Brezhnev declared that socialism was endangered in Poland. And two months later he did the same in Prague, while Tass defined the Polish situation as "insurrectional." And since then it has been a flood of accusations, threats, insults like "orgs of reactionaries," while military manoeuvres were taking place at the borders of Poland.

A: The facts you mention are true, and the Soviet Union was not alone to worry. Our other neighbours, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, were afraid too. And the military manoeuvres were a way to inform us about it. It's regret it is one thing to raise voices, admonish, protest, its quite another to put things in practice. You know, the strategic interests of today are no longer those of 20 years ago, when SS20s at the borders between Poland and the Soviet Union did not exist.

Q: Mr Rakowski, if the chastity belt of the SS20s was enough, then why did (Mikhail) Suslov (the last Soviet Politburo member) come to Warsaw at the end of April? To enjoy the Polish spring?

A: No, because he wanted to state his critical remarks on the development of the events. It was his right, and I find it understandable that those events worried an ideologue like Suslov. But he only stated his view, he did not say, "Do this and do that" and his trip did not create a new situation in Poland. I mean, it did not stop the innovations. Believe me, please, believe me, on the internal matters we are more free than you think.

Q: Yet at the end of November, when things went too far and included anti-Soviet demonstrations (Marshal Viktor) Kulikov (the Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief) came to Warsaw. And he supposedly said: "If you don't do it, we'll do it." Then he remained to watch the self-infliction.

A: Madam, I protest. I strongly protest that word "self-infliction." On December 13 we did not invade ourselves, we saved ourselves. And Kulikov did not come to bring any diktat. He came for entirely different reasons.

Q: OK. He came to visit his girl friend, or to go fishing in the Vistula River.

A: Let's say that maybe he came to remind us that he was the head of the Warsaw Pact, and don't you forget it. Well, not exactly to us, maybe, but to the hothouse of Solidarity. The point is that they did not pay much attention to him, they did not care. Their belief was too strong that the Russians would be psychologically and politically ready to accept the changes in Poland and even to accept the fact that Solidarity was about to become the main power in the country. It is not a secret that they would have been ready to deal with the Russians, once in power. But you don't believe me. Why should

we go on, if you don't believe me?

Q: To get to the truth, Mr Rakowski, Kulikov or not, Suslov or not, when did you decide to impose martial law? In the spring, in the summer, in the Autumn?

A: No, no, no. It isn't true that we had been preparing the martial law operations for months. General Wojciech Jaruzelski (the Prime Minister) did not want to swallow that toad, he had enough imagination to know what it would mean. He is a very special kind of military man. He is very sensitive, very intelligent, he is a humanist. He wanted a peaceful solution.

Because of this we came up with the idea of a national conciliation front. Because of this on November 4 he met with Archbishop Jozef Glemp (the Catholic Primate of Poland) and Walesa and discussed the possibility of including Solidarity in the government. Something that the Soviets would have accepted, believe me. He hoped so much to succeed. Each time those hothouse rejected anything, he proposed and spat their "no" at us, he replied: "Let's try again." Each time I went to him and said: "It's impossible, they don't listen, I give up." He repeated: "Try again."

Q: When did you start cleaning the shoes of the soldiers?

A: After the meeting that Solidarity had in Radom at the end of November, the one where they said, behind closed doors, that they should openly ask for power, and Walesa declared: "Confrontation is inevitable, and confrontation we will have. Talks were only to outwit, from now on we will see who outwits whom." Yes, the momentum of rupture was Radom, not before, when the Solidarity congress had asked for free administrative elections, etc. Radom simply scared us. Because Radom was not only words.

A: Radom they started organizing a workers' militia in the factories and in the mines; they also announced a general strike with street demonstrations for the second week of December. The biggest heads were those of the Mazowiec region, the suburbs of Warsaw. They had gone totally crazy. On November 28, when Jaruzelski tried to pass a law to stop the strikes and asked the Solidarity leaders to restrain themselves, the answer was a huge fat laugh. They said: "If the government makes a special law against the strikes, there will be a general strike."

Then they called the general strike for December 17. Undoubtedly, this would have meant the confrontation they had exposed in Radom. The bloodshed. The civil war. At this moment, the only alternative to martial law was to raise our arms and let ourselves be destroyed. Believe me, please, believe me!

Q: No. Do you want me to believe that an operation as carefully prepared as the one of breaking the bones of a revolution was organized in about two weeks?

A: Less than that, either you believe it or not. You must realize that the martial law operations were locked in a safe since July 1944 — that is, since the beginning of our state. They were also constantly renewed because our constitution, unfortunately, does not provide for the state of emergency. So all was very ready when Jaruzelski called me into his office, on Friday afternoon the eleventh of December, and I was psychologically prepared.

Jaruzelski looked very serious, more serious than ever. He raised his eyes and said: "The day has come. It's for the day after tomorrow, the 13th." He nodded answered: "I understand." There was nothing to add. After that, we only spoke about technicalities, the speech that he had already written and that he would deliver on Sunday morning by radio.

Q: How did you sleep that night?

A: I did not.

Q: Because 13 is bad luck?

A: No because I was sad, because we had failed, because this was a necessary yet tragic decision, a national disaster. And



Mieczyslaw Rakowski: 'martial law was a tragic decision, a national disaster'

also because I was aware that we were about to take a historic step, about to write a new chapter in the history of Poland.

Q: About to send to jail people with whom you had been shaking hands for almost one year, about to disappoint all those who believed you a liberal and who would have you from now on. About to deceive yourself, the man who a few months before had publicly said: "Methods which differ from the dialogue and the political solution could provoke a national disaster. A process of profound revolution is taking place in this country, a historical change that we cannot do without." Mr Rakowski, why didn't you resign that Friday afternoon? Is the sweet smell of power so irresistible?

A: That's unfair. Everybody knows that I didn't need this power in order to exercise power. For 20 years I have been a powerful journalist, the editor of *Polityka*, the best political paper in Poland, and one of the best in east Europe. One million readers! My opinion counted and with my writing I have been fighting the foolish in my party and in my government long before the others. I have been preaching the need for reforms and of independent unions long before Solidarity.

A whole political generation has been formed by *Polityka*. Yet none of those demagogues and anarchists ever gave me credit for it. None of them ever said: "Mr Rakowski, we know that you were the fighter. None, None! When they shook my hand there was only hate in their eyes, with the exception of Walesa."

I already knew their hate, and I promise you that I don't care if they grumble: "Rakowski was such a liberal and now he is a member of a military group." The guilt complex that you would like to find did not exist and not for a second did I think of resigning. With a clean conscience I went back to work the day after. With a clean conscience I went with my wife to a party in the evening.

Q: A party?

A: Yes, a party of about 30 people of the Warsaw Establishment. I promised to go and of course I should have as if things were normal. I went, I chatted, I listened to different opinions, and at 11 pm I left, saying the I had something to do at my office. Around midnight the operation started.

Q: I see. Mr Rakowski, did all of you in the government keep that clean conscience also when you were informed about the brutality of the militia, not to mention the killing of the coal miners for days later?

A: Listen, so much has been said by the western press: that people were beaten, inhumanely kept in the cold. It was a very vast operation, it's quite possible that

something regrettable happened. But even if you mention case by case, I answer: of course that case is important for that human being, but on the whole it does not count. In politics the individual does not count.

The deaths at Wujek (a coal mine in Katowice) were a tragic episode which could have and should have been avoided. The order was not to shoot. When the clash occurred between the coal miners and the militia, the evening of December 16, twice we were called and asked permission to use weapons. And twice, Jaruzelski replied: "No, no, no." Then the coal miners attacked again, and someone lost control of himself.

There were eight victims, even on the spot and an eighth who died at the hospital. There was also a ninth dead in Gdansk, and a tenth in Warsaw. Too many, when I consider that we had hoped to conduct the whole operation without a single victim. Yet it could have been worse. Yesterday a very important Catholic said to me: "As a pessimist, I expected 2,000 dead. As an optimist, 100 at least."

Q: How nice of him, how merciful. Now forgive my brutality and tell me, please, didn't any of you people in power recall that those individuals who don't count in politics were proletarians, that your system says it represents unarmed workers looking for dignity and freedom?

A: Freedom, freedom! For 200 years the Poles sold nothing but freedom, Chopin, the *Polonaise*. What freedom is a freedom which doesn't provide anything to put in the stomach? The hothouse of Solidarity supplied those poor workers with the most unrealistic ideal about freedom, and look where we are! All right, maybe this system isn't great, maybe it is guilty of many faults, but step by step it was moving ahead.

Didn't they know where Poland is placed? Didn't they know how the world is divided? One has to see freedom in the framework of a situation, of a reality. I repeat that blood would have flowed like rivers if we hadn't imposed martial law on December 13. And civil war would have followed, so the forces of the Warsaw Pact would have entered.

Yes, in such a case they would have entered because a civil war would not have been a matter of Poland and the Soviet Union only. It would have affected the balance now existing in the world, with God knows what consequences. Then the world would have yelled at us: "What kind of politicians were you? Why didn't you prevent it with martial law, why did you drive the Warsaw Pact forces to intervene?"

Tomorrow: The future they plan for Walesa

## Slim the economy, yes, but don't starve it

One Budget cannot dramatically improve the country's economic prospects or the Conservative Party's political fortunes. Whatever happens on March 9, we shall fight the next election against a background of appallingly high unemployment. We may have left the bottom of the recession behind us but we are still some way from Shanghai La.

Nevertheless, Geoffrey Howe can do four things in his Budget. First, though it may be unfashionable to say so, demand matters as much as supply. At the very least, therefore, the Chancellor must not put another squeeze on the economy.

Second, the Conservative Government was elected to help private enterprise become more competitive, not to emasculate it. Stimulating is good for you; starvation is less so to recommend it. As a result of the recession, many industries are potentially stronger than they have been for years. They must be helped to build on the foundations that have been so painfully laid.

Third, we have to give people more hope. They need reassurance that we are offering more than strength through prolonged misery and that we can now move on to the attack against unemployment without sacrificing our counter-inflation objectives.

Fourth, a Budget which set out deliberately to help industry and the least well-off would unite the Conservative Party and give us the makings of a credible political argument at the beginning of the run-in to the next election in November. It is always later than one thinks.

The Government is presumably intending to open the parachute some time in the next 18 months. There is a great deal to be said for doing so before we actually hit the ground.

Since the public expenditure statement last December, there has been much discussion throughout the Conservative Party about what should be in the Budget. Even the Cabinet has apparently had a talk about it. There appears to be growing support for a Budget that helps industry and in particular creates the employment national insurance surcharge (NIS), indexes the tax thresholds and allowances once again with some additional "topping-up" to compensate partially for the failure to do this last year, restores the proposed two per cent cuts in unemployment benefit and boosts capital spending. With the help of the House of Commons library, we have used the Treasury model to examine the consequences of a minimum package based on these measures (Budget I) and a larger package (Budget II).

The smaller package (i) includes direct taxes (Rooker — Lawson — Wise) and cuts NIS by two per cent. The larger one (ii) added five per cent to Rooker — Lawson — Wise (another, and in some respects better, way of helping hard-pressed families which would be to use some of this

money for a bigger child benefit increase) and abolished NIS altogether. The results, as the summary table shows, are encouraging, though modest. Gdp, unemployment and counter-inflation are all helped in a mild way. The costs of both budgets in 1982-83 would be smaller than the gross figures because it would probably prove impossible to cut NIS until July.

The only real casualty of these budgets is the £9,000 planned for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in 1982-83 by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. On present policies, the PSBR, those "four damned letters" as Joel Barnett has called them — would probably be below £8,000m in the coming year. Our smaller Budget would add less than £2,000m to this in each of the next two years. The PSBR would therefore remain below £10 billion. The larger Budget would add £3,200m in 1982-83 and £3,500m in the following year, giving a PSBR of between £11,000m and £11,500m. This would still be less as a percentage of Gdp than the 1981-82 out-turn is likely to be (about £10,500m). In other words, our larger package would still be more or less neutral compared with this year's fiscal stance.

It is difficult to imagine this destroying the confidence of foreign investors, of sterling or precipitating a strike. Interest rates will be determined more by what happens in Washington and Wall Street than by a small departure from PSBR plans.

On one side, there is admittedly a thin risk that we have still underestimated the effect that a slightly higher PSBR might have on interest rates. On the other, there is a certain and substantial risk of political rout if we do not offer enough help on March 9.

The real worry is not the PSBR but unemployment. In order to attract disaffected Conservatives back into our ranks, we have — as opinion polls and our own experience tell us — to make some headway in tackling unemployment.

Even our larger package only cuts unemployment a little. The model may have underestimated the effects on job creation of the increase in capital expenditure and of the improvement in industrial confidence which would flow from a Budget like ours. But if we want to make certain of cutting unemployment further, we shall need to look at more than the budgetary measures discussed here.

The option of going for a much bigger boost than we have suggested would be attractive if this country enjoyed the benefits of a different pay bargaining system and greater labour mobility. The real lesson of all this may be that we shall only be able to make really big cuts in unemployment if we have a complete and responsible fiscal and monetary consensus on pay. Until then, we are likely to suffer from high inflation, high unemployment, or both.

Chris Patten and Tim Eggar

Chris Patten is vice-chairman and Tim Eggar secretary of the Conservative Parliamentary Finance Committee.

SUMMARY TABLE

Approximate gross cost in full year in 1982-83 prices:

Effect on PSBR in 1982-83 in current prices

Effect on PSBR in 1983-84

Effect on GNP by end 1983-84

Effect on unemployment 1983-84 average (000s)

Effect on average annual change in RPI over two years

Effect on current account balance in 1983-84

\*Using Institute for Fiscal Studies estimates of the current cost of different measures.

## A new grouping emerges from the SDP

A youth wing is about to be formed in the Social Democratic Party.

Within two weeks Anthony Goodman and Keith Toussaint plan to submit a draft constitution for the Young Social Democrats to the party's steering committee. By April they hope to have 5,000 members.

Despite disapproval from SDP leaders, who dread the sort of eccentric militancy which has at times made the Young Liberals and Young Socialists notorious, the SDP's convention approved the incorporation of a youth branch.

Goodman says: "The SDP cannot go on being middle-aged, middle-class and middle-minded." Toussaint, formerly a Young Conservative, says, with growing irony, that the greatest difficulty may be in putting up with the radical tendencies of some of the senior members.

Blow-out

## THE TIMES DIARY

Who is the bad baron who is trying to sell his honour? An advertisement in the German newspaper Die Welt offers an English Lord's title for 100,000 Deutschmarks, well over £25,000. The price for a piece of German real estate, the title is apparently not one of these new-fangled life jobs, but a proper hereditary one, dating back to the Middle Ages and fully supported with the necessary documentation.

The advertisement promises that the title will be legally transferred through an English notary and officially recognized in West Germany. The needy nobleman hides behind a box number, of course.

now completely in the dark about the Poles' intentions. At that is known is that there will be no Polish representation at the BBC's showcase presentation of programmes to foreign buyers this week.

Yet even while Poland was reduced to single-channel television and emergency programming (the second channel has been revived this week), the Polish run of All Creatures Great and Small has continued uninterrupted.

Anton Bruchl, the earnest president of Atari International, tells me his company's video games, which plug into television sets, are so popular they even sell in Fiji, where there is no television service.

Old goodies

Fortnum & Mason, which has almost completed the remodelling of the ground floor of its Piccadilly shop, rediscovered the

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past in an unexpected cupboard. Not in the shop at all, in fact, but tucked away in the Bodleian Library at Oxford were five boxes of F & M ephemera, part of a collection bequeathed by John Johnson, printer to the Oxford University Press from 1925 to 1946.

The shop celebrates its 275th birthday in June, and hopes to borrow many of the old catalogues and brochures for an anniversary exhibition.

Wrong party

FHS wishes Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, better luck dining Jacques Chirac on March 3 than he had with Helmut Kohl, leader of West Germany's Christian Democrats, on January 25.

The Carlton Tower directed Parkinson and other guests to the penthouse, where they found a noisy party, probably of car salesmen. They should have been two floors lower, but when Kohl

## THE TIMES DIARY

arrived, he was told no other dinner party had been booked for that night, so he retreated to his own hotel, mightily miffed.

Parkinson eventually traced and fetched him grateful that it was not the explosive Chirac who was involved. Chirac's dinner will be at the international Hotel. The receptionist has been warned.

Spirited clashes

Rabbi Shlomo Goren, one of Israel's two Chief Rabbis and formerly head chaplain of the armed forces with the rank of general, has been gravely embarrassed by some scrapes his son has been getting into in the army.

Young Lieutenant Avraham Goren, himself a military chaplain, has been sentenced by a tribunal in Jaffa to 35 days imprisonment for conduct unbecoming an officer for taking unauthorized leave to attend university lectures. He has been given leave to appeal, but the court, accepting his plea that his absence had not impinged on his duties, has recommended a reduction in the number of chaplains employed.

The case has been followed closely by his father's many antagonists in Israel and abroad.

Chief Rabbi Goren's style of spiritual leadership has been notable for its asceticism. It was he who led the campaign last year to prevent archaeological excavations in Jerusalem. He has also angered Jewish communities overseas by interfering unasked in their affairs.

## THE TIMES DIARY

to disown and "spew forth" its Chief Rabbi after Sir Samuel Jakobovits had expressed a guarded view that a political settlement with the Palestinians might eventually be possible.

Jazzy mixture

Those remarkable Labèque sisters, whose two-piano record of *Rhapsody in Blue* gave Geršwin's masterpiece a new lease of life, are maintaining a delicate balance between the disparate worlds of classical music and jazz.

Next month, they revert to strict classical traditions in a new version of the *Hungarian Dances* by Brahms. But follow-up plans include a coast-to-coast United States tour with John McLaughlin's band, playing both jazz and classics to open-air audiences, an experience for which their studies at the Paris Conservatoire can scarcely have prepared them.

The balancing act also carries over into their private lives. Katia, the elder, tells me that she shares her life with a jazz musician, while Marielle lives with a classical instrumentalist. Since they inhabit the same Paris apartment block and many of their friends are mutual, their homes provide a constant meeting place for both milieux.

Pin money

There is a pungent whiff of the Good Old Days in a memoir now published by Battersea Rotary Club. It is devoted to A. E. Sayer's memories of 50 years in the pawnbroking trade.

## THE TIMES DIARY

"The first article I saw paw-ned", Sayer writes of 1924, "an old man came in with crutches and wearing a peg leg. This he unstrapped and pledged for 15d." The leg was later redeemed on payment of halfpenny interest.

Sayer says one of his employers died a millionaire but was so mean that he waited for the street gas lamps to be lit so he could see to balance his books. He would also periodically hit the floorboards with a hammer so that dropped pins would pop up and "if rusty" be rubbed clean and used again."

The bronze statue of Robin Hood outside Nottingham Castle is being flooded after dark by Nottingham City Council in an attempt to deter souvenir hunters who keep stealing his arrows

Quiz answers

1. The Government offended Civil Servants by offering wage rises between nil and 5 per cent, calculated according to ease of recruitment.

2. People in Luton, Plymouth and Woolwich were said last week to have the biggest feet in Britain.

3. Conservative MEPs criticised an EEC directive to ensure cars marketed in the Community would run on lead-free petrol.

4. Government departments' forms were criticized in Sir Derek Rayner's report to the Prime Minister.

PHS





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## IT LOOKS LIKE MR HAUGHEY

"The most striking feature of Irish politics is the stability of parties," George A. Birmingham wrote in 1919. "No one imagines that the opinions of the voter can be altered by any means." So it seems.

The politicians go through the motions of course, but it avails them little. After an election campaign on which hung the economic independence of the state (Dr Fitzgerald) or the future of growth and employment (Mr Haughey), in which the people were actually invited to select their own budget from alternatives on offer, the net movement of seats between the governing alternatives was three out of 165. The Irish voting system, proportionally pure but costly, is only part of the explanation. While the volatile English discern a new constellation in their firmament and stand amazed, no one in Ireland would be so presumptuous as to offer to break the mould of politics. The mould is as tough as old boots.

There is usually something interesting going on at the margin however. It is found this time in the two parts of the now forked IRA and corresponding Sinn Féin front. The part that carries on the military struggle against British occupation, represented in this election by the Provisional Sinn Féin, did badly in its seven chosen constituencies, and the republican Pucelle, Mrs Bernadette McAleer, did no better in Dublin. The H-block wave that carried the candidates forward in June was a freak wave, as sensible people were aware at the time. The other part of the IRA, represented by Sinn Féin the Workers' Party, went marxist more than a decade ago and concentrated on the grievances of the southern Irish against their own system. It tripled

its representation in the Dail from one to three.

Although the shift in the central balance is very small, it is enough in all likelihood to put Mr Haughey in office next month. He is less fitted than Dr Fitzgerald to repair the Republic's disordered public finances. In his eighteen months as Taoiseach in 1980-81 he markedly accelerated the pace of deficit financing and foreign borrowing, which Dr Fitzgerald courageously sought to reverse. Mr Haughey's relaxed attitude to the economic day of reckoning, convincingly depicted by his opponent, had to be corrected by his campaign managers at an early stage.

The one really good score of the campaign touched on this. Dr Fitzgerald confided on television that he had had sight of official papers concerning a refusal by the central bank of a request by the Fianna Fail government for a loan of £150 million in the spring of 1981, whereupon Mr Haughey ran for cover by calling an election. The incident probably had less to do with Mr Haughey's creditworthiness as prime minister than with technical factors affecting the balance between domestic and foreign borrowing at the time. As told by Dr Fitzgerald, the anecdote seemed well calculated to contribute further to Mr Haughey's "lack of credibility" with the voters, something the opinion polls were making much of. In fact it probably cut the other way. Mr Haughey cried foul, breach of convention, partial disclosure of confidential state papers for electoral advantage, and so on. It was Dr Fitzgerald whose armour lost some of its shine.

Even when displaying a serious concern about the

country's foreign indebtedness Mr Haughey quite reasonably likes to distinguish between borrowing to cover current outgoings and borrowing for productive investment. A high and sustained rate of foreign investment in manufacturing industry provided much of the thrust that got the Irish economy airborne in the 60s and 70s. But while the rate of investment is maintained, it is now being translated into economic growth and employment only to a greatly diminished extent. This is a very serious development, for it suggests that getting back on course is not enough, that the strategy itself needs revision. There is no sign that an incoming Fianna Fail government has prepared itself for that, and small chance that it would enjoy the necessary security of tenure even if it were prepared.

On the "national question", viz. Irish unity, there are differences of rhetorical emphasis between the two party leaders. But since the question itself is largely rhetorical that will not make much practical difference. Mr Haughey's assumption that no rearrangement that is confined to the six counties of Northern Ireland is any use may encourage the SDLP to treat Mr Prior's plans accordingly. The advent of Mr Haughey will harden, if there is room for that, Unionist reluctance to take on trust any overtures coming from Dublin. The British Government will find itself under a bit more pressure to deliver the parliamentary tier of the Anglo-Irish council. In the more important matter of policing political terrorism, if past form is a guide, a change of government in Dublin will not of itself make any difference.

## AID FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE

As an attempt to placate the discontent of lawyers involved in administering the legal aid system the Legal Aid Bill, which receives its second reading in the House of Lords today, appears to have failed. The recent barrage of criticisms from both the radical and conservative sides of the profession has only grown louder since the Bill was published.

The concept of equal access to justice depends on fair public provision to assist the less wealthy to meet the cost of court actions. During the year 1980-81 the overall cost of payments out of the legal aid fund rose by £30m or 38 per cent. Even in real terms, the annual cost has risen by some 50 per cent since 1975. Such a rapid rise does not immediately suggest that aid is failing to get through to the people who need it. The reasons which lead the Law Society's Gazette to speak of a "sense of desperation" among those involved with the scheme spring from fear that a Government vigilant to constrain public expenditure cannot allow such a growth to continue for long, and that cuts imposed on an unreformed system would cause gross injustice to individuals who can ill afford to bear it. The harm that could be done

by such a development might scarcely appear in public records, as it would manifest only in civil cases not brought and criminal cases not defended. But where access to the courts to correct real injustice is blocked, respect for law begins to wither.

When it became apparent that last year's rise would far exceed the amount set aside for it in official estimates, the level of eligibility for aid, which had been tied to supplementary benefit increases, was frozen. The number of people able to claim has consequently already fallen. Plainly this is not a solution that can or should be applied for long and the need for drastic measures to make the system inherently more economical has become acute.

The Bill, ought to provide a useful opportunity for extensive reforms. But it is mainly concerned with piecemeal savings which threaten to complicate still more a system already too complex. No doubt today's debate will provide further details of how the enabling powers asked for would work in practice. But the impression given by the Bill itself is of an approach unduly negative and unconstructive. It would enact few of the recommendations of the Benson Royal Commission on legal services, which have been waiting for a

fair wind for more than two years.

The need for reform is all the more acute because there are at least two groups now denied legal aid whose exclusion increasingly appears unacceptably anomalous. Mental Health Review Tribunals are the only tribunals which deal with the liberty of the subject, but patients detained in hospital against their will are unable to claim aid when appearing before them, although there can be few categories in greater need of help in presenting their case. A provision to enable parents to claim aid in child care proceedings was put on the statute book as long ago as 1975, but the legislation has never been activated.

The cost of extending aid in these cases would be small compared to the overall expenses of the fund, but the need emphasises the importance of wider savings. A measure of agreement already exists in the legal profession on what can be done. There is room for simplifying the arrangements for contributions and for assessing entitlement. A legal aid system which is wasteful and inefficient is ill-equipped to defend itself in face of pressure for expenditure savings, and ill-equipped to serve the interests of justice.

## David Wood

## Broad hints of incomes policy from Labour

Nothing could have been more sure than that Labour leaders with only two years to run before the next general election, would soon begin (as the song says) to accentuate the positive and sketch some social and economic policies designed to hit the Conservative Government electorally where they will hurt most. Peter Shore led the way with broad hints that the trade unions will still have to accept wage restraint to make Labour's affirmative programme workable. Michael Foot, having received economic instruction, followed up at the weekend with a speech in the same vein at Whitehaven. A Labour government, he said, would expand the economy by around £8,000m in its first year, and would go on refuting until unemployment has been reduced to one million "in the lifetime of a Parliament".

Let it be agreed that here is a first-class Labour election cry for a "planned" society, especially in industrial areas where Labour needs seats if it is to win power. There are doubts about the vote-pulling attractions of policy to withdraw from the EEC or to go ahead with unilateral nuclear disarmament, but nobody can publicly argue for a high

level of unemployment for its own sake.

Unfortunately Mr Foot, always a straight forward man, was an American could call "duplicitous", felt obliged to explain, if in wisps of gossip, how the trick would be done. He said, according to reports, that "we shall use price controls, subsidies, and indirect tax reductions (VAT) to restrain inflation." With an accompanying massive increase in public spending. Labour, he added, would use interest rates and exchange controls to bring the pound down to a competitive level, but there would also need to be something called a "national economic assessment" agreed with the trade unions.

Insofar as that gossamer policy will take the grain of practical politics, Mr Foot must have been saying that any government he leads will once again have to call in trade union leaders and ask them to accept some form of incomes policy so that unemployment does not become a self-perpetuating downward spiral of inflation during the life of a parliament. Otherwise, consequential runaway inflation would mean ruin and even fewer jobs.

It amounts, of course, to the Social Contract and the national dividend all over again, as attempted by Sir Harold Wilson, Mr James Callaghan, with Mr Foot himself, and also partly attempted by Mr Heath's administration in more than 40 meetings in Downing Street with the TUC's economic committee.

There is no historic evidence in Britain that for more than a few short months trade union leaders, even if they and of the bargain, keep their end of the bargain. Every attempt at an incomes policy, whether statutory or based on an agreement described

as solemn and binding, has ended in the bursting of the banks and a higher rate of inflation with loss of competitiveness abroad. Incomes policies have brought down three governments out of four in the last 11 years.

The question has to be asked why trade union leaders cannot be persuaded to deliver their side of the bargain. It is a long and complicated story deserving more than the subject has so far had. But in essence British trade unions, understandably born in harsh Victorian times, continue to act as though the long-lived Queen still lives.

In an important sense, Mr Foot and Mr Shore, not to say Mrs Thatcher are theoretically right. If the United Kingdom is to compete in the world and earn its keep, then this side of hyperinflation there is a limit to what workers may be paid, especially if the lower-paid are to get a decent share and if an expensive social service is to be maintained and developed. Some trade union leaders accept that, though they tend to belong to lower-paid unions that would stand to benefit from state-controlled incomes policy of almost any kind. Most trade union leaders, however, can afford to recognize no general social obligation when they put forward pay claims. They put their own membership first and last.

The hints now being dropped by Mr Foot and Mr Shore about a "national economic assessment", therefore, may be regarded by industry, if not by the generality of voters, as worthless promises, until a new and promising generation of better-educated trade union leaders has taken over from the old hands with us today, who are really yesterday's men like Mr Foot and me.

## Responsibility and the right of reply

From Mr Innis MacBeath

Sir, If Mr Baistow (February 16) wants a statutory right of reply in the press it is hard to see why he should eliminate temptation to cranks and the frivolous unless there are matching safeguards the other way.

The Sun's enterprise last month that on the occasion for your correspondence. The fact in the report could be summarized as "Two trainees allege corruption among train drivers". It is not difficult to find people who will make such statements in almost any occupation anywhere, the journalistic courage and enterprise noted by Mr Stephens (January 30) apparently lay in persuading the two to have their names printed. What is important is the extent of such fraud and the qualities in individuals and groups that discourage it. The Sun was not helpful in making a judgment; nor, so far as I could see, was any other newspaper. To give The Sun's title fact front-page, banner-headline treatment is bound to seem frivolous to some people at any time, just as it seemed irresponsible in the circumstances to Lord Hunt (January 29). Mr Stephens' reasons for not "miniaturizing" his modest discovery was that to treat it otherwise would be to "appease union militants". If cranks are people with obsessions, what could be crankier than that?

Yet it was possible for The Sun to assess that (a) its report was accurate in fact and (b) its

treatment was a matter of editorial judgment. To claim enterprise and courage was a bonus.

Journalism is not a profession in the normal sense of an incorporated body of qualified and mutually responsible people who generally respected standards. As newspaper and broadcasting organisation becomes more concentrated and more costly, the central questions of accountability and other parties' redress have huge implications which make servants and managers of the media nervous and outsiders frustrated, when they think seriously about them at all. General principles are usually cited first to justify or obscure particular motives and then (in an adversarial society) to denounce what the motives are believed to be.

Obviously, "union censors" are undesirable. Obviously, statutory safeguards and rights are no more than cosmetic if they deal only with symptoms: what is discreditable or deceitful or frivolous is not *ipso facto* unlawful, and in games of strict construction virtue does not always win. What is not obvious, and seldom even discussed in mutually acceptable terms, is the underlying condition which produces the symptoms.

Yours faithfully,  
INNIS MACBEATH,  
11 Broadhurst,  
Ashstead,  
Surrey,  
February 16.

## Canada's Constitution

From Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP for Tiverton (Conservative)

Sir, In the debate on the second reading of the Canada Bill yesterday, February 17, several members raised the question of what would happen if the Canadian Supreme Court judged the Resolution of the Canadian Parliament on which the Bill is based to be *ultra vires*.

In my own contribution to the debate I replied to this point that it is for the Canadian courts, and not for members of the House of Commons, British ministers, or indeed for the House of Lords, to decide what is and what is not valid law in Canada.

Nevertheless, towards the end of the debate, my distinguished colleague, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, intervened in the speech of the minister winding up for the Government to deliver himself of his own answer to that question in the following terms: "The Act of Parliament here would not be invalidated as a matter of English law. On the other hand, under the secondary operations of the federal Constitution, the resolution of the Canadian Parliament would be *ultra vires* and consequently in Canada the law would be illegal. That would be very unfortunate. That is certainly the answer."

While I hesitate to dispute a point of Canadian law with so eminent a (non-Canadian) lawyer, I marvel at the certainty with which he expressed his opinion, the more so as I judge it to be wrong.

Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster expressly states that "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the

British North America Acts, 1857 to 1930..." and, among other things, this removes the requirement stated in section 4 of the same Act that "No Act of Parliament passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that the Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof."

I would therefore expect the Canadian courts to hold that the United Kingdom's current Canada Bill would be valid in Canadian law notwithstanding any imperfection in the proceedings in Canada (including in the Canadian Parliament) prior to its introduction into the House of Commons. I hold this opinion because the prior request and consent of Canada to the Bill's introduction into the United Kingdom Parliament, though wholly desirable, is not a necessary condition for the Bill's enactment into law which is valid in both the United Kingdom and Canada.

Since Sir Derek advocated delaying the Bill until the current cases pending before the House of Lords and the Canadian federal courts are determined, it is important that the wrong assumption about the effect of the Canadian Supreme Court's hypothetical decision of a defective process in Canada prior to the Bill's introduction into the UK Parliament should be avoided.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN MAXWELL-HYSLOP,  
House of Commons,  
February 18.

## Art for art's sake

From Mr Edwin Mullins

Sir, Mr Jeffrey Daniels begins his review of February 11 with a remark that should not go unchallenged. "The principal function of an art exhibition," he writes, "should be the advancement of scholarship."

The whole democratic principle that has been the basis of museums, public libraries, concerts and theatres is flouted by this sort of proprietorial arrogance. Would any music critic

dare pronounce that a concert at the Festival Hall was primarily for the benefit of scholars, or a drama critic that the Aldwych Theatre existed primarily to further Shakespearean scholarship?

The principal function of an art exhibition is to offer millions of people a share in the enjoyment of works of art they might otherwise never see. Scholarship, however valuable, is the servant of this public.

Yours sincerely,  
EDWIN MULLINS,  
7 Lower Common South, SW15.

## The Tawney tradition

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, Until I saw Lord Young's letter today (February 6) I wasn't sure how much interest might have been aroused by the reference in *The Times* Diary on February 3 to Professor R. H. Tawney's views on "mixed" education. Dismissed by the Fabian Society, was there quoted as saying that Tawney "would never have supported a mixed education system" — and thereby, I suppose, implying that he would have thought much of the Social Democratic Party, which had accordingly no right to christen its new think tank with his much revered name.

So it may be cogent to recall that on March 17, 1951, when I myself was just beginning to recognise (reluctantly, though I feel much happier about it now) the virtues of the comprehensive system, I was suddenly stung to incredulous anger by the LCC's proposal to abolish the 1792 St Marylebone Grammar School, a school I happened to know something about.

I was on the *New Statesman* at the time and persuaded a non-too-willing Kingsley Martin to accept an article defending the school against the Goths and levellers. (It did no good.)

Kingsley had then been editing the paper for 21 years. He said a fortnight later, handing me a huge carton of readers' letters: "seen one of my staff writers get such a pasting. It's unique. I don't see how you can survive it."

Among the hundreds of blistering denunciations I found three sweet short letters in my defence. Of these the most unexpected, welcome, and marvellous was a personal one to Kingsley from Professor R. H. Tawney (whom, alas, I never met but whom I regarded, and still do, as a hero, a giant, and something pretty close to a saint). I think it is among Kingsley Martin's papers in the Library of Sussex University.

I wish I still had it, but when I decided I had finished my attempt to write Kingsley Martin's biography I nobly included that letter among the papers I "saved" for the university library. Tawney's support for the preservation of that particular grammar school was, I remember, unequivocal.

Yours sincerely,  
C. H. ROLPH,  
Rushett Edge,  
Brumley,  
Guldford,  
February 6.

## Inverloch grouse

From Mr Egon Ronay

Sir, Your guest critic from Germany, Herr Gert von Pazensky ("A grouse or two", February 20) compares my Guide's opinion of Inverloch Castle, Scotland, with that of the Guide Michelin.

May I point to a disturbing error in the basis of his assessment? His quote "a magnificent baronial dining room" is taken from our last year's guide, not from the current, 1982 edition, published last November. He concludes that my guide's judgment is not as good as Michelin's, because we shouldn't

have written about the hotel's food; and Michelin doesn't. But it was last year that we praised their food; this year we don't say a word about it, except for decrying the recent retirement of their legendary chef, Miss Shaw.

Herr von Pazensky's culinary expertise may herald Germany's emergence from her traditional gastronomic dark ages, but his article did not reflect traditional German thoroughness. Yours faithfully,  
EGON RONAY,  
Egon Ronay Organization,  
Greencroft House,  
Francis Street, SW1,  
February 21.

## Value judgments on social sciences

From Professor R. A. Hinde, FRSE

Sir, I hope that a biologist may be permitted to enter the current discussion on support for the social sciences.

Within science, a value system has grown up which depends upon replicability. Areas of research where the way ahead is clear, where results can be checked in half a dozen laboratories, become respectable. But it can be regarded as foolhardy and disreputable to enter areas where the complexity of the landscape makes it difficult to follow the same path twice and the conceptual jungle chokes the unwary. To follow the "art of solvable", to extend the use of Sir Peter Medawar's phrase only slightly, is indeed often the proper course, but this must not divert us from tackling problems that are difficult if progress towards their solution could make a crucial difference to human life.

The problems confronting the social sciences are more difficult than that of landing a man on the Moon or unravelling the structure of complex molecules and involve issues at several levels of complexity. They are also more important. One takes only the area of social psychology, the development of personality, the nature of interpersonal relationships and the dynamics of groups as issues that affect us all.

The complexity of the problems does not mean that scientific standards need to be lowered one iota, though of course in every scientific endeavour the

precision of the tools to be used increases as the problem becomes more refined. But it does mean that the criteria of value must not always concern replicability across diverse situations, for each social situation is different from every other; the generality of the principles that emerge may be more crucial.

However, progress in the social sciences is not likely, at any rate for a long time to come, to involve the discovery of principles like the law of relativity or the theory of evolution by natural selection that more or less suddenly bring order to a wide range of phenomena. Rather the recognition of differing levels of complexity, each with its own emergent properties, must be accompanied by the remorseless teasing apart of interacting factors by parallel studies in diverse social contexts. Fortunately such studies are cheap in comparison with most research in the hard sciences.

Finally, whilst I would not wish to defend the importance of every research project undertaken in the social (or indeed any other) sciences, it must not be forgotten that major advances in science come from topics that to outsiders could seem trivial, such as the bizarre finches of the Galapagos Islands or the colours of pees.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT A. HINDE,  
Park Lane,  
Cambridge.

## Plea for NI charge cut

From the Chairman and the Secretary of the Bow Group Industry Standing Committee

Sir, In their letter published on February 15, Sir William Clark, MP, the chairman of the Conservative Backbench Finance Committee, and Mr Michael Grylls, MP, the chairman of the Backbench Industry Committee and parliamentary adviser to the Institute of Directors, asserted that a cut in the base rate of income tax would be the best boost the Chancellor could give both to the economy and to the electoral prospects of the Conservative Party. We dissent from both these propositions.

The survival of British industry depends upon its ability to meet demand not just in the home market but also in the European and international markets. Even if a cut in income tax did stimulate demand in the home market, and this is by no means certain, this would not tackle the fundamental problem, namely the high cost structure of British industry. The Chancellor's prior-

ity must be to help firms get their costs down and that implies a cut in the burden imposed by taxes and public-sector charges. The front runner must be a cut in the employers' National Insurance surcharge.

The major political challenge is to regain support lost since 1979. All the evidence suggests that the biggest drop in support for the Conservative party is among managers, professionals, skilled workers and their families. They cannot reconcile repeated exhortations to compete with the Government's continuing refusal to reduce the cost burdens on industry which have led to many of them losing their jobs. They cannot reconcile professions of concern about unemployment with the continuation of a tax on employment.

The needs of industry and commerce must be the Government's first priority for political as well as economic reasons.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD NEEDHAM,  
JOSEPH EGERTON,  
The Bow Group,  
240 Holborn, WC1.

## The buyer's premium

From Mr R. F. Colin

Sir, Your issue of February 3 contained a letter from E. B. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, under the heading of "The buyer's premium". Mr Leisenring is mistaken in stating that "there has been precious little criticism of the addition of a buyer's premium at the New York auction houses. There has in fact been tremendous criticism by collectors, dealers and museums that buyers are asked to make a payment to the auction houses when the buyers have requested no service and have received none."

Auction houses are and traditionally have been agents for the vendors to and for whom they render all of their services. It is the vendor who should pay whatever is necessary to make the auctioneer's paying enterprise.

We differ also with Mr Leisenring's justification of the buyer's premium as "a part of doing business in a free enterprise system". Even in a free enterprise system there are rules. One of the basic rules is that a servant cannot serve two masters; that an auction house cannot be, even if it wished to, an agent of both seller and buyer; that is clearly recognized in our law with respect to real estate transactions where it is illegal for a real estate broker to accept compensation from the buyer; and that therefore it is immoral, if not illegal, for an auction house to ask for payment from both parties to a transaction where it is by

contract the agent of the vendor only.

The "stain" against the London auctioneers referred to by Mr Leisenring is not a stain resulting from a slant of the "London newspapers" but one which has been brought about by the auctioneers themselves.

Sincerely,  
RALPH F. COLIN,  
Administrative Vice-President,  
Art Dealers Association of America,  
575 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10022.

## Serious censorship

From Mr Colin T. Kitching

Sir, It would be fascinating to learn why *The Times* afforded Mr Michael Winner 39 column inches (February 13) in which to whinge about his censorship problems.

Will you be displaying a total lack of artistic appreciation by congratulating Mr James Ferman, the film censor, on taking his job seriously. But even after the "massive" cuts Mr Winner goes on about I see your critic described the film as "able"; other critical adjectives have included "appalling" and "vicious".

Keep up the good work, Mr Ferman, and don't let yourself be bulldozed by the Michael Winners of this world.

Yours faithfully,  
COLIN T. KITCHING,  
24 Chestnut Way,  
Repton,  
Derby,  
February 14.

## Conan Doyle as doctor

From Mr Owen Dudley Edwards

Sir, My attention has been drawn to a dispatch from New York by Mr Peter Watson, printed in your issue of February 4, respecting the medical attainments and achievements of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

It is possible that your correspondent feels the necessity to live down to his surname, but, pace Holmes's strictures, the original Watson invariably conveyed what the reader needed to know in a narrative. Mr Peter Watson's performance is more reminiscent of that of Inspector Lestrade, who pursued his investigations at Norwood when he should have commenced at Blackheath.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's MD thesis was presented to Edinburgh University in 1885, and still rests there in the special collections of the library (a point nowhere mentioned by Mr Watson, and yet the university and present location of the thesis would be likely to interest readers in view of the general comments on the thesis in Mr Watson's dispatch).

Mr Watson is not correct in stating that it remains unpublished: it was published in part in 1981 by Polygon Books, a firm controlled by the Edinburgh University Student Publications Board. Dr Graham C. Sutton contributed notes for the portion reproduced, and the extract formed part of *The Edinburgh*

*Stories of Arthur Conan Doyle*. Mr Watson is correct in stating it throws light on the modern cast of Conan Doyle's mind; as is pointed out in *The Edinburgh Stories*, it also throws light on the relationship of his medical research and publication to his creative writing.

I am also at a loss as to how Mr Rodin can describe someone as having "traced all of Conan Doyle's... medical writings, including his handwritten MD thesis", when the only tracing required was to make inquiry at the university where it was presented and which awarded its doctorate in response to such presentation.

I never get your limits, Watson. There are a number of unexplored possibilities about you. Yours faithfully,  
OWEN DUDLEY EDWARDS,  
5 Braefoot Terrace,  
Edinburgh 16,  
February 14.

## Shades of B. Levin

From Mr Michael Watts

Sir, If B. Levin, etc., are to be permitted to conclude their letters (February 13, 17) with "T.T.P.N." should they not be required to prefix their opening "Sir" with "Can I do you now?"

MICHAEL WATTS,  
Press Club,  
Shoe Lane, EC4,  
February 17.



DAME MARGERY PERHAM

Influential writer on colonial rule in Africa

Dame Margery Perham, DCMG, CBE, FBA, who through her writings, on Africa, wielded wide influence over the colonial rule, as well as being one of its major historians, died on February 19 at the age of 86.

Margery Perham was born on September 6, 1895, and was educated at St. Anne's, Abbot's Bromley, whence she gained an open scholarship at St. Hugh's College Oxford. She entered the College in 1914 and in 1917 was put in the first class in the Final Honour School of Modern History. Immediately after taking Schools she was appointed an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of African Studies at the University of London.

In 1922 she took a year's sick leave which she spent with her brother-in-law, who was a District Commissioner in Somaliland. That visit was to prove the turning point in her career. It kindled in her interest in the British African Colonies to which she was soon to devote herself. The story is told, and in particular the emotional background of her mounting interest, in a novel which she published soon after her visit and subsequently withdrew from publication.

At that time the Colonial Service was recruited by patronage and though the selectors were remarkably successful in choosing able men, the recruits were not on the whole of the kind who produced new theories about their work. The publication in 1937 of Miss Perham's *Native Administration in Nigeria* made many of them realise that problems were closing upon them which they had not been trained to deal. Her influence at that time was particularly felt in the Sudan. Her opinions were there quoted with respect in official and semi-official documents and reveal her as already seeing independence nearer than was generally supposed.

Even before the publication of her book she had deprecated the Africanization of the Colonial Civil Service, because that would "create a vested interest which would make it difficult to change at the appropriate time very difficult", and her reasoning was applied to similar problems in the Sudan.

*Native Administration in Nigeria* was also the first scholarly study of what is meant by indirect rule, as it was copied from the files developed by Lugard. He used it as an administrative device, invented originally to enable a handful of Europeans to govern vast subject populations, and one more easily adapted to the conditions of Northern Nigeria, which the British had inherited from the Sultan of Sokoto, than to the tribal conditions in the South. Miss Perham translated his ideas into a political creed, the significance of which she understood perhaps better than those who had instituted indirect rule, bringing about settlement of the war in Biafra, by a personal appeal to Colonel Ojukwu.

Her major publications were: *Native Administration in Nigeria*, *The Life of Lord Lugard*, and the *Kenya Sequence* (Vol 1, 1967, Vol 2, 1970) and elsewhere made abundantly clear. When she was over 70 she flew to Nigeria to see her influence, initially ineffective, but gradually, through her books and articles, she was able to bring about settlement of the war in Biafra, by a personal appeal to Colonel Ojukwu.

She was made a CBE in 1948, a DCMG in 1961. She was elected FBA in 1961, an hon DLit of Southampton, London and Cambridge, and an hon fellow of St Hugh's and Nuffield.

MR ROBERT CHRIS

Brian Glenville writes: The death of Bob Chris, bookseller extraordinary, has robbed London not only of a fine, idiosyncratic figure, but of a true oasis. His little bookshop in Cecil Court, a narrow lane between Charing Cross Road and St Martin's Lane, had for some forty years been a refuge, a kind of club, for authors, actors, publishers and their travellers and librarians.

There, at various times, you might meet Graham Greene, Michael Foot, John Wain, Danny Abse, Paul Theroux, Richard Ingrams. Before the war, when he opened his first bookshop in St Martin's Lane (a veteran bookseller looked in and bluntly advised him, "Never give credit to an author"). Evelyn Waugh used to sit in his review copy.

Chris was a Silesian figure, a tall, laid of gruff charm and concealed kindness. Before his effective retirement, when the shop truly became a refuge rather than a place of business, he would scribe himself as "a parasite on the literary life" but he was immensely more. He was a splendid raconteur, his stories sometimes picaresque, sometimes in the style of Boccaccio.

A crumbling cardboard notice showed a man smoking a pipe, with the inscription, "Do not mistake my courtesy as an invitation to stay all day." In fact, few authors had the courtesy to do anything but the obverse of his good nature. He loved books even if, as he admitted, the decades of living with them had reduced his ardour for reading them. In the cellar at Cecil Court there was a treasure trove of volumes, at home he had hundreds more, but his magic shop could not be replaced.

Unhappy in their unhappiness

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The clergy of the Church of England are unhappy. Abundant evidence of that was produced at the General Synod last week, and many have spent some time discussing and regretting it. A survey appeared to confirm it, and so did a variety of anecdotes of sadness and bewilderment. And the wives of the clergy are unhappy too.

The problem, as the synod perceived it, was a "lack of pastoral care" by those responsible for the morale of the clergy, and responsibility for finding a remedy was laid at the door of the bishops. They in turn seemed unhappy to be the target of such criticism, and there was a hint from their spokesman, the Bishop of Oxford, the Rt Rev Patrick Roderick, that they were not convinced the problem was getting worse. Bishops worked hard to care for their men already, he said. It was difficult and time consuming.

The problem exists, or is felt to exist, which is what counts; and the synod's discussion of it brought it no nearer solution. When the private member's motion on the topic was first tabled, it rapidly went to the head of

the queue of such motions, so many members wanted to debate it. And the *Church Times* published many letters, airing many sides of the matter, but also without indicating a solution.

It seems that a clergyman's unhappiness is a double unhappiness, for he is unhappy about being unhappy. Running through all the evidence is a sense of guilt. The idealism and high expectations of the young and newly ordained are particularly vulnerable to disillusionment, but disillusionment is not a permitted attitude and has to be suppressed. That appears to be the essential element in the next stage of the cycle, for it leads to a form of withdrawal from close human relationships, particularly a withdrawal from fellow clergy—perhaps in case they guess the true state of affairs.

The doubly unhappy clergyman thus becomes isolated and lonely, and no doubt a pain to his wife. She in turn feels alone, suffering pressures she cannot control. There are, by all accounts, many rotten clergy marriages (a fact not to be forgotten when the church agonizes about divorce).

It is easy to mock, and mockers probably the reaction the clergy fear most. It is another reason for hiding, and another cause of isolation. But there was sanity in the Bishop of Oxford's defensiveness. To get too terribly serious about the state of the clergy's emotions could make that state worse still, turning a problem into a Problem. It must be because unhappiness is thought to be so unacceptable and somehow a gross betrayal of the calling, that it gives rise to such guilt and such shame. Other professions may be unhappy, but would hardly make a professional issue of it.

The remedy must therefore lie within the folds of the cloth itself. The pain is self-inflicted. From somewhere, presumably from theological college and its ambience, the young clergyman seems to acquire an unrealistic image of himself as a man whose duty to God is to be happy at all times. He joins the ranks of older men subconsciously colluding and conspiring with this image, and cultivating it in the eyes of parishes and congregations. It has become a clerical

cliché that the people demand that a person's life should be untouched by human frailty, but this is partly his fault in the first place, and not an inevitable condition anyway. It does not advertise Christianity as a very realistic religion, nor therefore a very attractive one.

There were those in the synod who expressed such thoughts, but talked too much about "therapeutic counselling" to persuade the wary. It made the clergy sound sick, giving another half-turn to the guilt thumbscrew. If there is another way into the problem, it appears to lie with those responsible for recruitment and training, with what is known technically as "formation". But the Church of England accepts it as a fact of life that theological education is the province of the theological colleges, private institutions beyond the jurisdiction of bishops and largely maintained for church party purposes.

The synod's resolution was in effect a vote of no confidence in the way they prepare clergymen for life outside, but it is unlikely they will see it that way.



Flying visit: Sir William Walton, OM (left) going through the score of his most recent composition, a short work for full orchestra entitled *Prélude e Fantasia*, with Mstislav Rostropovich, before he conducted it at the Festival Hall on Saturday. Sir William, who will be 80 next month, paid a flying visit to London from his home in Ischia, Italy, to hear the world premiere of the work. It was performed by the National Symphony

Orchestra of Washington, by whom it was commissioned and to whom it is dedicated. Sir William, who was photographed by Christina Burton, before the final rehearsal, thanked the orchestra after the performance for a "splendid interpretation. He will be back in London for his birthday celebrations, culminating in a concert on March 29 to be shown on BBC2. Review, page 7.

Birthdays today



Mr Kenneth Williams, the comedian, who is 56.

Narrow escape for Nunn in Spanish chess

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent  
All five English players qualified for the cup final section of the World European zonal tournament, despite the fact that the grandmaster of the chance of qualifying for the top final section. The following eight have qualified for the top final section: Short, Mestel, Nunn, Stean and Horden (all England), Ligier and Van der Wiel (Netherlands), and Van der Wiel (Spain). The top three in the final section go forward to the next stage in the world championship qualifying series, the interzonal, to be played later this year.

Latest appointments

Canon Geoffrey Walton, aged 48, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Wycombe, to be Archdeacon of Dorset in succession to the retired Richard Sharp, who retires in April.

Latest wills

Miss Margaret Wraithall, of Harrogate, left estate valued at £31,545 net after £12,000 in debts to the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, West Yorkshire.

Danger to old roads

By Ronald Faux  
Special status to protect Britain's ancient roads was conferred yesterday at a conference called by conservationists at Wantage, Oxfordshire, near the Ridgeway.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Moreover: a statement by the Chairman of Moreover Enterprises.  
You may have read in the popular press that the Moreover column is losing hundreds of pounds a day. There is absolutely no truth at all in these rumours. The true figure is something nearer £2m a day.  
It would be fruitless at this crisis period in the column's history to go into the reasons for this unacceptable loss, but the main causes of such an adverse trading position are hopeless overmanning and equally hopeless overwomanning, the failure of our bid to win—or even complete the Observer Transatlantic Race, reckless overspending on dictionaries and a particularly expensive lunch bill just handed in by our research team.  
(The lunch itself came down to no more than £20 a head, but the meal was genuine Indonesian cooking, and air tickets to Indonesia are not cheap.)  
At a staff meeting last week, therefore, the decision was taken to put this column back on a profitable footing by either sacking the entire staff, or converting the assets of the column into a

University news

Open  
The following are to be awarded honorary degrees this summer:  
Dr Robert Beavers, retired OU lecturer in chemistry, has been awarded an honorary degree by the University of Durham.  
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Dr Robert Beavers, retired OU lecturer in chemistry, has been awarded an honorary degree by the University of Durham.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 21: By command of The Queen, the Earl of Arvon (Lord In Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of the President of the Republic of Iceland and bade farewell to Her Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Debates on the Royal Bill; Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on the Royal Bill; Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on the Royal Bill.

Selected committees: Today: Energy; Tomorrow: Energy; Tomorrow: Energy.

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment: Today: Energy; Tomorrow: Energy; Tomorrow: Energy.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. R. Blackwood and Miss J. M. Stevenson  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Arthur and Frances Blackwood, of Charlton, West Sussex, and Miss J. M. Stevenson, of Yateley, Hampshire.

Mr L. M. K. Edwards and Miss M. T. Edgewood  
The engagement is announced between Lennox, son of Mr and Mrs Nathaniel Edwards, of Maracas Valley, Trinidad, and Miss M. T. Edgewood, of Maracas Valley, Trinidad.

Mr R. H. G. Faber and Mrs M. C. Watson  
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Faber, and Emma, daughter of Mr John Miller, of the late Mrs Lorna Miller, of the late Mrs Lorna Miller.

Mr A. J. Gillespie and Miss S. L. Marston  
The engagement is announced between Alexander, younger son of Mr A. J. Gillespie, of Mapperley Park, Nottingham, and Miss S. L. Marston, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie.

Mr S. J. Dett and Miss N. Nathan  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. L. Dett, of Meadowside, Don, Yorkshire, and Miss N. Nathan, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie.

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The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. L. Dett, of Meadowside, Don, Yorkshire, and Miss N. Nathan, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie, of the late Mrs J. R. Gillespie.

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

ALSO ON PAGES 18 & 19

SECRETARIAL

SEC. for course admin. Slow abn. to 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance.

SECRETARIES for ARCHITECTS and DRAWING OFFICERS. 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance.

SPANISH SPEAKING. 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance. 25,225 plus admin. allowance.

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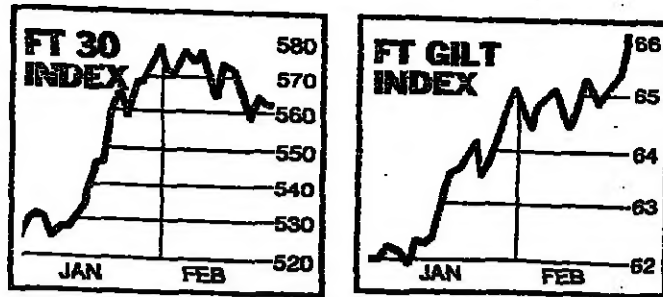
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RECEPTIONIST  
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# BUSINESS NEWS

## Attractive gilts



Stock market trading was dominated by the strength of gilt-edged stock. Against the background of the joint campaign being waged by European governments to bring down interest rates, gilts yielding 15 per cent, looked attractive. The increase in prime rates in the United States had little effect, given the present bias in the relationship between sterling and the dollar. But equities fell on lack of demand.

## Lloyds Bill: new moves

Opponents of the Lloyd's Bill will try again in Parliament tonight to force through amendments against the wishes of the ruling committee of the London insurance market. The main amendments on discussion are the so-called "immunity" clause which would give a new ruling council of Lloyd's protection from being sued for damages by Lloyd's members. This has already provoked considerable opposition although the committee remains adamant that the clause is necessary. However, the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, representing some of the non-working members, has written to the committee calling for amendments to Clause 14.

## China's 'signing on' fee

Western oil companies will have to pay a non-returnable "signing on" fee of between \$10,000 (£5,400) and \$40,000 (£21,600) if they want to bid for acreage in China's newly opened offshore waters. The Chinese government has told the oil industry that companies will be allowed to export a large part — at least 49 per cent — of any oil they find.

The oil search, page 13

## Councils' debt at £39,606m

The total debt of local authorities in the United Kingdom rose by 8 per cent to £39,606m in the year to March 31, 1981. The debt is equivalent to £175 for every person in the United Kingdom, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy says in its 1981 *Return of Outstanding Debt*. The figures show that 73 per cent of the debt is created by spending on housing, followed by education and highways and transport. The total debt per capita varies significantly between authorities — an average £1,321 per capita debt in London compares with a £158 debt in English shire county areas.

## Samba prices

Talbot has priced the base Samba LE at £2,994 which is £255 less than the comparable Metro City and £261 below the Fiesta Poplar. Samba's CL version at £4,016 is £245 below the Metro LE and £252 below the Fiesta L.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

### Market waits for ICI

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.3 up 0.1  
FT Gilts 66.19 up 0.64  
FT All-share 325.51 up 0.42  
Bargains 16,991  
(Friday's close)

ICI, the country's largest industrial group, with fourth quarter figures due on Thursday will set the tone for the market this week. But the City will also be looking to the company's statement to judge how this barometer stock is faring in 1982. Final figures for the year are expected to be in the £320m to £330m range. Some increase in the dividend is expected, followed in the present financial year by a full restoration to 1979 levels. The quarterly period will be examined to see how well the group has recovered from the disastrous 1980 performance. Then the combined effect of recession, devaluation and energy movements slashed pretax profits from £613m to £284m, and cut the dividend for the full year from 32.5p to 24.3p. ICI's response to the recession has been to cut capital expenditure from the 1979 level of £700m to just over £400m. The 1982 capital expenditure sum is likely to be down again. By end-1982 the domestic workforce will be down by 20,000 from the level 1980, a fall of 23 per cent. Full benefits of contraction will be felt this year, with pretax profits next year rising to £35m. It is on the assumption of

#### ECONOMIC VIEW

Official figures published today provide a new clue about the aspects for economic revival in Britain. The Government's composite index of "longer leading" indicators predicts the ups and downs of the economy about a year ahead. This index has been suggesting that the recovery will be very hesitant. Other figures published today show what has been opening recently to retail sales. Unemployment figures will be published, a suggestion that their might fall in the jobsless level.

#### DIARY

Today: Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom (Econ).  
Tomorrow: Unemployment figures (Econ).  
Wednesday: Construction new orders (Dec). Unemployment and filled vacancies (Jan-final).  
Thursday: Unemployment in the production industries (Dec).  
Friday: Energy trends.  
Saturday: Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Nov). Car of commercial vehicle production (Jan-final).

#### BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — INTERIMS: G.T. Asia (sterling) Fund (first quarter), JOS Holdings. FINALS: Abbey Panels Investments, Anglo-International Securities, Trust, Charles Investment Trust, English and Scottish Investors, Investment Trust of Guernsey, Nottingham Manufacturing, Romney Trust. FINALS: Aquis Trust, Commercial Union, First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Holdings, "Investing in Success" Equities, Emerton Investments, National Westminster Bank, Vantage.  
WEDNESDAY — INTERIMS: BPM Holdings, Eleco Holdings, Harrogate Holdings, Heston Holdings, Johnson, Matthew (9 months), Wedgwood (59 weeks). FINALS — Carrington Virella, Child Health Research Investment Trust, Hooper, Marchwell, Moor-side Trust, NCR.  
THURSDAY — INTERIMS: Footwear Industry Investments Ltd, Plessey (6 months), Ramer Textiles, Scottish Investment Trust (1st quarter), Tor Investment Trust. FINALS — Cardinal Investment Trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, New Dairies Oil Trust, St Andrew Trust, SKF, Ward Holdings, Westwood Dawes.  
FRIDAY — INTERIMS: Celtic Products, Leopold Joseph Sterling Fund.

## Saudi Arabia denies cutting oil production

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Saudi Arabia yesterday denied that it had cut oil production levels in response to the glut of oil on the world markets and falling prices. In a formal statement, the Saudi authorities insisted that contrary to reports, it had not cut production to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels daily. The world's biggest crude oil exporting nation, Saudi Arabia, produces a production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily as a result of demands made by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last November.

In a statement issued through the Saudi press agency, Shaikh Abdul Aziz Al-Turki, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, said that the country's crude production was "continuing within the framework of the announced ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily". He strongly denied reports that any decision had been taken to reduce production to the reported lower levels. In spite of the denial, oil industry executives strongly believe that Opec will be unable to halt a fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels.

In New York, industry sources were quoted as saying that while not altering the official production ceiling, Saudi Arabia had taken steps to defend prices by allowing oil companies to lift a little less than their quotas so that output fell gradually.

Opec prices are aligned on a rate of \$34 a barrel for the benchmark light sweet crude. But in recent weeks this has been quoted at below \$29 on the non-contract spot market.

Other countries have already taken action, with Iran having cut

prices by \$2 a barrel. Amid unilateral action among some Opec members, Iraq has led demands for an emergency meeting of the Opec members before the next planned meeting in Ecuador on May 20. But it is considered unlikely that the Opec members will be able to draw up any concerted plan to stabilize prices before then.

The lack of a formal move by Saudi Arabia to cut production and steady the market has puzzled the oil industry since the Saudis have said that the country could meet its financial targets by producing only about 6 million barrels a day.

## Belgium asks EEC for 12pc devaluation

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 21

Belgium today asked the other EEC governments to agree a 12 per cent devaluation of the Belgian franc as one of a series of austerity measures to salvage the national economy.

The hastily convened meeting of the EEC monetary committee, which suggested an 8 per cent devaluation, stressed the need to respect the overall balance of the European Monetary System, and to avoid competitive devaluations.

The meeting started with Mr Willy De Clercq, Belgian Finance Minister, arguing his case for a 12 per cent devaluation by detailing the drastic measures his government was taking this week-end to cure the country's economic ills.

In the past three years the Belgian franc has become the most heavily indebted currency in the western world as successive governments have spent about 550,000 million francs in trying to stave off devaluation, but this week-end Mr Willy De Clercq, the French Minister, reluctantly agreed with his cabinet that the application would have to be made.

The new Danish Government decided to take advantage of the meeting to ask in its turn for a 7 per cent devaluation in the Danish kroner. Neither application received very much support from other members



Mr Willy de Clercq yesterday

countries, most of whom considered the devaluations should have been made during the big readjustment of EMS currencies last October.

The strongest opposition came from France, which said it would accept only a 6 per cent devaluation. France precipitated the need for the realignment in October because the Bank of France was then paying out about £850m a week to support the French franc. Italy expressed the same opinion as France.

West Germany said a 12 per cent devaluation would mean a 22 per cent change in the franc's rate against the mark in five months, taking into account the 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark last October. West Germany also argued the devaluation would increase inflation in Belgium,

accentuating the difference between the two countries' economies instead of the economic convergence that was the aim of the EMS.

A serious complicating factor for Belgium was that Luxembourg refused to devalue because its economy was perfectly sound. A change in the rate for the Belgian franc would have the effect of tearing apart the economic union between the two countries.

Moreover the practicalities of different rates for the banknotes and coins from each country, which circulate freely on both sides of their borders, had not been worked out.

Belgium had resisted devaluation in October on the technical grounds that it was in the hands of a caretaker government, which was not capable of taking such a decision. On coming to power, however, Mr Martens quickly adopted the view that only a more realistic value for the currency would give Belgium a chance to pull out of its economic problems.

In the negotiations Britain seemed prepared to accept the view that Belgium should be allowed to devalue, but by no more than between six and eight per cent. The agricultural countries, notably France and Ireland, were not prepared to go even that far.



Mr Herrmann: watching Japanese competition

## Comet to announce new chief this week

By Sally White

Comet Radiovision is to announce a new managing director this week. He will replace Mr Edmund Pears, whose resignation was disclosed at meetings in the City last week by Mr Michael Hollingbery, the chairman.

Mr Hollingbery, whose family founded the business in the 1930's and still hold 35 per cent of the equity, stresses that there has not been a dispute between the men. It seems more a case of the business not being big enough for a managing director and chairman who works full-time in the business. "I think he finds that there is not sufficient to do in a company of our size," Mr Hollingbery said.

Comet's share price suffered last week from the news that the jewelry and do-

it-yourself sides of the business are still ailing. Mr Hollingbery sounded rueful yesterday that he had been "full and frank" with the stockbrokers he saw last week. "But I think you must," he said. The share price fell to 108p at the end of last week, down from 123p on Monday.

The traditional side of the business, the electrical stores, are doing well.

Improvements in this side of the business helped the group to raise profits before tax by 12.5 per cent to £7.2m for the year to last August. But Comet has been suffering from the very high hopes held for it, built on its growth in the late 1970s, when profit rises of about 50 per cent were common.

## Steel port for coal export

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The National Coal Board is considering exporting coal through British Steel's port facilities at Hummerston, Ayrshire, as part of its drive to shift as much surplus coal as it can through overseas sales.

Last year, the coal board exported nine million tons of coal and one million tons of coke. Its customers included several Eastern block countries including Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia.

In 1979 coal exports totalled only 2.5 million tons. Coal was shipped out from the board's two main locations in South Wales and Humberside.

Since then, the board has also started to export coal from ports in the North east,

Cumberland and Scotland. The Hummerston facilities have plenty of spare capacity, and could be converted quite cheaply to handle coal exports.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, has defended his policy of exports against the criticism that he is simply dumping coal abroad at a loss. While the exports are certainly not profitable, Sir Derek says that it is cheaper to sell the coal abroad than it is to pay the cost of keeping it in stock in Britain.

It is far from certain that the coal board will be able to maintain its level of exports this year, although it will again be producing more than it needs.

## Never alone with a watch

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The talking electronic watch introduced last year by the Trafalgar Watch Company of London is shortly to be succeeded by a message-speaking watch, a radio watch and a beeper-call watch.

Mr Willy Herrmann, Trafalgar's chairman, who came to Britain from Czechoslovakia in the 1930s with only loose change in his pocket, is also planning a watch which can open garage doors by remote control and another that will be able to start a car from a distance and turn on its interior heater.

He is also watching carefully the launch in Japan of the first television watch, probably within two years.

Since last November nearly 35,000 talking watches, selling at nearly £60, have been sold into the trade by Trafalgar. On demand they speak the time, sound an alarm, give a second-by-second countdown and ring out an hourly chime.

There has been a big sale to blind people but they are also handy in darkened working conditions.

A German-speaking version comes out next month, and a Spanish version is planned.

The message watch, costing about £22.50, will be programmable by the user to speak messages of up to 12 letters long, giving reminders to make a telephone call or meet an appointment.

## BL market share climbs 6 pc

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL, licking its wounds this weekend after the end of the four-week strike at its truck plants, has received good news from the car market. The company's share of domestic sales has been pulled back to more than 20 per cent from last month's dismal 14 per cent.

This sharp increase in sales, even if it can be sustained for the whole of February, will not be enough, however, to bring BL back to its 1981 position. For the first two months of last year, the company won 19.16 per cent of sales but industry figures show its share this year so far is running at 16.5 per cent.

Imported cars appear once again to be taking in increasing share of sales. The two-month figure for imports fell from 58.6 per cent in 1980 to 53.3 per cent last year but has crept back to more than 55 per cent.

Sir Michael Edwards, BL

chairman, is confident that the company will achieve a 20 per cent market penetration this year, a target narrowly missed in 1981.

A slightly higher share is forecast by Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, who estimates that if the total market rises from last year's 1.48 million cars to more than 1.5 million then BL could increase its share by 1 per cent, which means the sale of an extra 15,000 cars.

Confirmation of this trend during the next few weeks would be welcomed particularly by Sir Michael, who is to announce the company's annual results in mid-March. These will show that the 1980 record net loss of £535.5m has been cut to nearer £500m and the chairman, delivering his last set of results before leaving the company in November, is expected to repeat his belief that BL is set to break even by the end of next year.

## Whitehall's £400m error on jobless

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government is facing a new bill, running into hundreds of millions of pounds, to meet the soaring cost of the long-term unemployed. The reason is that Whitehall has badly miscalculated the number of people who would be out of work for more than a year. After 12 months on the dole, unemployment benefit ceases and the jobless are forced to apply for supplementary benefit.

Since the beginning of last year, the number of long-term unemployed has almost doubled to 850,000. This is a faster rate of increase than had been expected. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is seeking approval from Parliament for additional spending of £400m on supplementary benefit during the present financial year. This is on top of £100m approved by Parliament earlier in the year. Together, the sums amount to an extra 11 per cent on the total originally asked for, to cover spending on supplementary benefits.

This is a substantial increase. It is, for example, more than half what the Government intends to spend under the Youth Unemployment Programme.

It appears the Government could probably meet the increased cost of long-term unemployment out of its contingency reserve. However, there have been a number of calls on the reserve during the year, depleting it considerably.

What is less clear is the extent to which the additional spending on the long-term jobless has been allowed for in the expenditure plans for the next financial year starting in April.

The Treasury failed to see how fast total unemployment would rise and, consequently, the number of people who would be out of work for more than a year. At present, more than 28 per cent of the total jobless have been on the dole for longer than 12 months. At the beginning of last year, the proportion was less than 19 per cent.

Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Commission, estimated in evidence to a House of Commons Select Committee that the number of long-term unemployed would rise to over one million this year.

As the long-term unemployed receive unemployment benefit, there could be some savings for the National Insurance Fund if more people are forced on to supplementary benefit. But this is likely to fall a very long way short of the £500m extra being paid out in supplementary benefit this year. A further factor behind the extra spending has been the higher number of families where both parents have lost their jobs.

Long-term unemployment is now being seen as a problem that is just as important as youth unemployment.

## OECD warning to Socialists Bleak economic forecast for Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Feb 21

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development has warned the Socialist Government of Greece that its economic policies for 1982 could result in 28 per cent inflation, a deficit of £1,500m, a further decline in private investments and, for the first time, sizable unemployment.

The warning is implicit in a draft economic survey prepared by the OECD secretariat. The draft will be completed and published only after the organization makes allowance for the comments and objections of the Government.

The 44-page draft has been leaked by the Opposition although it blames the previous Conservative Government for allowing the economy to deteriorate rapidly in 1981, a year of stagnant

output and gross domestic product, expensive increases in public spending, a rapid fall in investments, 25 per cent annual inflation rate, and the external deficit at a record level.

The OECD experts are apparently worried that the four-month-old Socialist Government, by granting hefty pay increases and reducing working time, could accelerate price and cost increases, leading to inflationary pressures as well as a further loss of international competitiveness.

The draft says that if the effective exchange rate is technically assumed to be stable in 1982, and there are no important changes in commodity and oil prices "the year-on-year rise on consumer prices would be

about 28 per cent and higher throughout the year."

Loss of competitiveness would be bound to affect exports and, possibly, widen the current external deficit which is projected at £1,500m at the end of 1982.

The report expects private investments to fall for several reasons, including the uncertainty over the new government's industrial policy as regards taxes (the budget for 1982 will be tabled at the end of the month), investment incentives (the relevant law to replace the rescinded 1981 incentive regulations is still outstanding), and the so-called "socialization" of big industry.

Yet another deterrent for investors, according to the OECD specialists, is the loss of profitability as a result of

the government's liberal labour and wage policies. There can be reservations about the suitability of a policy approach which seems to seek a recovery of output largely through cost-increasing measures, it says.

The report concludes by observing that unless drastic action is brought under control and progress begins to be made in shifting resources to productive investment and improving competitiveness, a significant rise in May could result.

The government has, however, dismissed this pessimistic outlook as "sheer speculation", and has promised that when the completed survey is published next month, "those who hastened to celebrate over this criticism, will be severely disappointed".

## METAL BULLETIN P.L.C.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS		
Year ended 31 December 1981		
	1981	1980
Turnover	£,000	£,000
Profit before taxation	4043.2	3492.5
Profit after taxation	914.6	781.7
Ordinary Dividend	240.9	377.5
		214.2
Earnings per Share	9.91p	8.75p
Dividend per Share	5.5p	5.0p
● Turnover up 18%		
● Pre-tax profits increased by 17%		
● Proposed final dividend of 3.5p per share to give a total dividend for the year of 5.5p (1980 — 5.0p)		
● Metal Bulletin P.L.C. was launched on the Stock Exchange on 15th April 1981		
	7.9	
	8.7	



(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

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**Ross**

**NEW**  
**APPOINTED**

L.B. Wattaker has  
been named as  
Chief Cash  
Director of H  
Mr G. A. H. Watts & Co. dir  
British Electric  
Company.



BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY  
PEOPLE

SHREWSBURY  
Up Percy's  
garden path

Could the TV gardener Percy Thrower find himself competing against himself on his own home turf?

Thrower's appointment as horticultural adviser to the supermarket group Tesco involves the re-opening of 12 of the group's garden centres, as well as new ones to be opened in Cardiff, Swansea and Abingdon. They are to be renamed Percy Thrower Garden Centres.



Percy Thrower

But Tesco had just won planning permission for a big new store at Featherbed Lane, Shrewsbury, which is only the other side of town from Thrower's place, the Percy Thrower Gardening Centre. Could there be two different Percy Throwers in the same town?

Thrower tells me from Shrewsbury: "I don't know if the store will have a garden centre, but I would have thought place like that would have. I supposed it could cause problems but I'll face it when it comes."

And over at Tesco's HQ at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, an aide of chairman and chief executive Leslie Porter told me: "At this stage there's nothing that mentions a garden centre on the planning application, but that's not to say because the size of the store is so substantial that it wouldn't have a garden centre."

NORTH WALES  
Picture post

Falcon Hildred is an industrial designer who lives near Blaenau Ffestiniog and has spent the last decade building up "Worktown", not a place but a pictorial record of nineteenth century British industrial towns.

Worktown records in site sketches and coloured studies the places where people lived, worked and played — places which are fast disappearing — and the exhibition has been touring the country for the past five years.

On Wednesday, however, the exhibition will have its first showing in London, where it will be at the Royal Institute of British Architects until March 25.

From London, Worktown goes on to Bradford Industrial Museum, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum and then to its permanent venue at Hildred's home near Blaenau. Hildred is hard at work producing prints and postcards of his work to finance Worktown through the next decade.

FIFE

Take the floor



Ronald Barlow

Remember linoleum? Ronald Barlow does. Barlow is managing director of Nairn Floors at Kirkcaldy and he is about to spend about £750,000 modernising the linoleum plant there.

Plastics such as vinyl began to price out linoleum in the 1950's and Nairn is now one of only three makers in the world. That is beginning to change as commercial users once again cover the floors of their premises with the more durable lino, which is not oil based and therefore is not always much dearer.

Barlow is spending part of the money on a new steam-generating plant — using the locally-mined Fife coal.

Ross Davies

NEW  
APPOINTMENTS

Mr L. B. Whittaker has become chairman and chief executive of Evershed Power-Optics.

Mr G. A. H. Watts has been appointed a director of Electrical Press. Mr Watts is a director of The British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Kenneth Edwards has been appointed deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry and takes up his new duties on March 11.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

# No easy answers to Europe's interest rates dilemma



Delors, the French Finance Minister, has often expressed the wish for a concerted European interest rate policy to counter that of the United States, this possible line of escape has never been discussed sufficiently to form the basis of a coherent proposal.

To more conservative spirits such as Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, the German Federal Bank president, and Britain's Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, such suggestions, with their implied purpose of depressing European interest rates in defiance of American monetary policy, have the plausibility of defying gravity.

As a result, the European response to Mr Reagan's budgetary and monetary policies, has inevitably been a stalemate.

Although European economic policy makers are prepared to express anger and frustration in private (and occasionally, like Chancellor Schmidt, to let fly an overt reprimand) their public approach to the United States has tended to be conciliatory in the hope of extracting some prospect of cooperation with Washington.

Last week, it was the turn of Belgium's Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens to tread the well worn path to Washington to complain about American monetary policy, point out the damage they were doing to the Atlantic alliance and see if there was any scope for joint action.

Mr Martens was luckier than most. Because Belgium

holds the EEC presidency he managed to see President Reagan, with whom, in Mr Reagan's words, he had "a very fruitful discussion of the economy, economic trade and what we can do to be mutually helpful".

Equally predictably Mr Martens was told that the "outlook for the Western economy as a whole is good and we'll get over the short term problems".

In the face of such platitudes, it is hardly surprising that the Europeans want to do something to give themselves a measure of monetary autonomy.

But it is equally clear from the outcome of last week's meeting of EEC Finance Ministers here that there is no quick and easy way to widen their scope for independent action.

Europe's subservience to American interest rate developments is fundamentally a reflection of the weaknesses of the European economy itself.

If international investors believed that the EEC's economic house was in order, they would be less likely to shift funds in pursuit of high American interest rates. But in addition to mass unemployment, the EEC is suffering from high trade deficits with Japan and the United States. High budget deficits in most member states and a high average rate of inflation.

So while Finance Ministers agreed last week that efforts should be stepped up to persuade the United States to modify its policies and mon-

etary techniques and join the Europeans in what Mr Willy de Clercq, the Belgian Finance Minister, called "real consultations" on monetary, fiscal and currency policies, stress was also placed on the need for the European countries to put their own house in order.

In EEC jargon, this means doing more to create a "convergence" of economic performance among the countries of the Community. Convergence is a difficult goal to reach at the best of times. There is no "mechanism" to produce it. The goal, as Mr de Clercq pointed out, is reached through a coordination of national policies in the direction of financial and economic rectitude.

To illustrate the problems of the Community one need look no further than France. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the policies chosen by President Mitterrand's government in France are likely to lead to increased inflation in that country, while inflation is set to decrease modestly elsewhere in the Community. Such developments represent a divergence of economic performance rather than convergence.

Because the individual economies of the EEC are diverging rather than converging, it is prudent to view with certain scepticism the planned further development of the European Monetary System (EMS).

The ministers agreed last week to continue work on

various improvements to the EMS with a view to decisions being taken at the European summit in March, in time to celebrate three years relatively trouble free operation of the monetary system and 25 rather more fraught years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome setting up the Community.

The ideas under consideration are not in themselves bad. Various ways of increasing the attractiveness of the European currency unit to make it a more acceptable vehicle of settling debts between central banks and increase its use by private borrowers and lenders and modifying technical aspects of the system governing the creation of ECUs and intra-marginal intervention.

Assuming that the more important goal of convergence is pursued, it is doubtful whether even the sceptical West Germans would object too greatly to these modest aims.

But what is baffling is the apparent belief that tinkering with the EMS will somehow open the way to monetary cooperation with the United States.

In his speech to the European Parliament last week Mr Gaston Thorn the Commission President, after enumerating the various internal measures planned for the EMS, said: "but there is an external dimension to development of the EMS, which is particularly critical in the present world situation: the gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation, organised in the first instance with the United States, will be a vital factor in the success of the EMS in the near future."

The problem is that this external dimension cannot be created as long as the United States authorities refuse to cooperate in monetary affairs with the Europeans. The United States refusal to abandon "benign neglect" of the dollar on foreign exchange markets or cease their destructive habit of announcing the money supply figures weekly, augurs ill for the "gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation."

The danger for the Europeans is that when faced with this blockage, they will get bogged down in internal "improvements" of the EMS, simply because they have to be seen to be taking action on the monetary front.

In this case the prisoner would be decorating his cell rather than earning remission or persuading his captors to let him free.

Peter Norman

## Searching for China's offshore oil riches

The opening up of a major unexplored oil province which some enthusiasts already bill as a potential new Saudi Arabia is bound to be an exciting moment for the oil industry; and last week's long-awaited decision by the Chinese Government to launch the bidding for exploration rights in its vast offshore waters was just that.

Oil companies have reacted with a mixture of pleasure and relief to the new formal overtures from Peking. Since the Chinese first indicated four years ago that they wanted to use foreign expertise and capital to develop their virtually uncharted offshore oil potential, companies have carried out extensive seismic surveys in the Yellow and South China Seas.

But they have become increasingly frustrated by the bureaucratic delays and governmental dithering which has held up the start of the exploration phase proper.

Indeed, some pessimistic oilmen had come to fear that all the uncertainty surrounding the political fate of China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, chief architect of the recent "open door" policy of greater economic links with the West, might be putting the oil development project in jeopardy.

Those fears have now been allayed by last week's decision: and the oil companies will soon be able to start drilling — which will prove one way or another whether oil is there or not — and the oil industry's promise as a potentially large offshore oil producer really is as great as the seismic work suggests.

The 46 foreign oil companies which took part in the seismic surveys have been told that they have until the end of next month to inform the Chinese Government of whether they are willing to bid for acreage. The bids are then expected to be called for in the next few months, and allocated shortly afterwards opening the way for the first wells to be drilled early next year.

should proceed. Companies have not yet seen model contracts in final form or the crucial tax laws that will determine the viability and profitability of the operations; but they are confident, that decisionally at least, the terms will be no more — and possibly slightly less — onerous than those in most other oil producing countries, in these Opec-inspired days.

Among the western oil companies taking part are all the oil majors, including B.P., Shell and Exxon, several state-backed national oil corporations such as Canada's Petrocan and Brazil's Petrobras, and three small British independent companies, Tricentrol, Cluff Oil and Berkeley Exploration.

The seismic surveys for all of them is: how big are the offshore China reserves going to be? The industry's attitude to the prospects is both optimistic yet still cautious.

Those headline-grabbing claims that China's reserves could prove to be as large as those of the Opec's giant Saudi Arabia — reiterated only two weeks ago by a senior energy economist at the American bank Chase Manhattan — are dismissed as hyperbole by most oilmen.

"The geology is certainly very interesting," says Basil Butler, head of B.P.'s international exploration and production operations. "But as nobody has done any proper drilling yet, to compare offshore China with Saudi Arabia in this juncture is meaningless."

However there is hope in the oil industry — shared by B.P. — that the area will prove to be at least another North Sea.

The seismic has shown that there are more than 100 large and potentially oil-bearing geological structures under China's continental shelf, particularly in the South China Sea, around Hainan Island and to the south of Hong Kong, Macao and Canton.



Drilling for oil off China — the industry hope it will prove to be another North Sea.

Drilling carried out by the Chinese and the Japanese in the shallow waters off the Gulf of Bohai, between Korea and north China, has already led to a number of oil strikes. Other discoveries have been made just off the coast in south China.

The attraction of offshore China for the oil companies is the sheer scale of the acreage available. Of the seven main areas covered by the seismic surveys, only about a third is being made available in the initial bidding. But that covers 60,000 square miles, equivalent to the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

Technically, the challenge is not too demanding for the oil industry — at least in theory. Although the licence areas in the South China Sea fall away sharply to water depths of more than 3,000ft (beyond the capacity of industry's existing technology), most of the attractive prospects are in less than 600ft of water.

In the Yellow Sea, where BP drilled two stratigraphic test wells last year, the water is only 30ft deep 120 kilometres from the shore. By comparison the largest oil platform in the North Sea, BP's Magnus development,

stands in 600ft of water. And unlike the North Sea, where storms and bad weather make drilling impossible for several weeks each year, drilling should be possible nearly all year round off China. The only worry which the industry can see is the problem of intermittent typhoons, which will probably lead to the temporary evacuation of rigs and platforms.

The real technical difficulties are likely to come from the Chinese insistence that oil companies use local equipment and employees whenever possible. China has its own offshore oil industry and produces as much oil from its inland fields (two million barrels a day) as the North Sea.

But its equipment is rudimentary. Oil companies are worried that, unless they can provide their own, the lack of adequacy of Chinese rigs, supply boats, drill pipes and helicopters will put a brake on the pace of development. Communication is also bound to be a serious problem.

The "best case" forecasts oil companies can make predict the first oil could start flowing from China in 1986/7, and that, assuming the potential is realized, (a big if) production could build

up to 1.5 or 2 million barrels a day by the mid-1990s.

To put that in perspective, two million barrels of oil a day is a little under five per cent of present world production. However, as nearly 10 per cent of non-Opec supplies, Chinese oil could well have a significant effect on the international oil market.

The Chinese have stipulated that all oil found offshore must be landed on the mainland in the first instance, but have told oil companies that they will be able to keep and export at least 49 per cent of what they find.

The Chinese will badly need the oil for internal use as their onshore fields should decline in the later 1980s, and their huge population puts constant pressure on indigenous energy supplies.

And their need for foreign currency earnings will be just as great, so they will almost certainly be obliged to export the bulk of what is found.

A great deal for both East and West therefore hangs on how willingly the Chinese continental shelf yields up its riches. A measure of what is at stake is the capital required to exploit their offshore oil. It is estimated at £15,000m or more — and much of that will have to come from Western oil companies and banks.

Jonathan Davis

### Base Lending Rates

Company	Rate
ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 up to £50,000 12% £50,000 and over 12.5%

Business Editor

## The Amersham reaction

To many people the £1750m gambler's money, that headed for the Government's latest privatization offering, Amersham International, has been unedifying. It has once again labelled the City as the nation's chief repository of greed.

And Amersham is not an isolated case. British Aerospac, a year ago, and Cable and Wireless, last autumn, were similar tales if on a lesser scale.

Outside observers, and some inside ones too, can only believe something is wrong with the method by which securities are sold to the public. And doubly so when the offer is from the Government. For in the cases of all three recent issues, it might be argued that the low offer prices effectively robbed the Exchequer of funds sufficient to build a hospital or several schools. But is there any better way of handling these sales?

One of the more general criticisms levelled at the present system for privatization is that it is all part of a Tory conspiracy to do well for its City supporters. Alternatively, it is part of a City conspiracy to rip off the Government and, by extension, the taxpayer.

The instinctive collective desire to make a quick dollar and organized conspiracy are not, I think, quite the same thing. But if the Government felt it was being poorly served by the City in its privatization programme, it does have the option to do something about it.

At its most radical that would mean reducing the role of the private issuing houses and instead channeling privatization through the biggest issuing house of all, namely the Bank of England.

I doubt somehow that this is a role that the Bank would relish. For a start it would find it rather ironic that it should be asked to expand its issuing activities having itself been the butt of so much criticism over the years — not least from the politicians — for the way in which it has handled the issuing of Government debt.

But leaving the channels of issue aside for the moment, could the issuing process itself be improved? The present method of an offer for sale at a predetermined price effectively means the issuing parties making a guess as to what investors will be prepared to pay for stock.

The basic factor in the issuers' mind is always that the issue must be a success. Stock left with the underwriters is considered a far greater disaster than the embarrassment of an Amersham situation. Consequently, there is an inbuilt tendency to underprice.

There are several defences to this. The main point however is that a flotation that leaves investors with money in their pockets tend both to encourage them to participate in subsequent issues as well as giving the company a status that may well serve it in good stead for its own future fund raising.

In other words, some giveaway over the short term might pay for itself on the longer view. And that, it is argued, is a point even the Government should accept when balancing the long-term interests of the companies it sells against the more immediate interests of the taxpayer.

The argument holds a certain amount of truth but is far from conclusive. Good quality issues should always find buyers without investors needing to be virtually guaranteed a substantial short-term profit. Certainly, the possibility of investors being given, say, a £200m first day premium on a Bristol issue should be unthinkable.

But in that case what are the other options? The most obvious is some form of auction or tender. But this is often objected to on the grounds that it is a more sophisticated form of sale in which the institutions are

likely to walk all over the smaller investors — precisely the opposite of what the Government wants to see.

There are however various forms of tender. Certainly, the stocks could be put on general offer and allotted solely to the highest bidders. But there could also be an intermediate tender with stock first allotted to a relatively small group of principal underwriters.

They would bid whatever they felt would leave them with the maximum turn when making secondary offering to the general public. Some form of weighted tender could be used to discourage a cartel operation, eg the top four or six bidders taking all.

Conceivably too, stock could be tendered in this way and then simply fed into the market without a further formal offering. Or the Government could even use the Bank of England to feed stock directly into the market as with a gilt-edged tap stock.

There are plenty of possible permutations and it will be sad day if the Treasury/Bank of England on the one hand and the private sector issuers on the other cannot come up with something better for the future.

## Money market Problem still

The full January banking figures last week confirmed that the Bank of England's issue of £645m continues to stand as a major factor in the private sector as a result of its heavy bill purchases to relieve market liquidity shortages. Since mid-January that role will have expanded still further, and it is going to be interesting to see how the authorities play their hand over the next few weeks.

Last Thursday the Bank decided the appropriate way to deal with the impact of the Amersham issue was through a reduction in the amount of money the banks were obliged to hold with the discount houses and by making up the lending to the discount sector. Amersham was, however, a short term situation and the Bank's temporary measures will be unwound later this week as money is returned to unsuccessful applicants.

No sooner will the Bank be over the Amersham problem, however, than it will be faced with what it has already warned the market is likely to be an unusual week. The March 1 tranche of Petroleum Revenue Tax of perhaps £1,500m or so may actually drain the markets of less than £1,000, depending on the extent to which the oil companies meet the payment through realizing certificates of tax deposit.

But other factors too are likely to run against the banking sector that week and some dealers expect the overall shortage to approach £2,000m with no prospect of the shortage being immediately unwound.

Doubtless the authorities will cope with the situation as well as they have done with similar weeks in the past. But the case for adding to the commercial bill and greater range of public sector paper for an open market operations must be growing stronger. Is it time to dust down the file on 6 and 12-month treasury bills?

By Banks Com. total bills in Issue Dep't

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
	+591	+547	+910	+1,457	+1,399	+913	+1,205
	+645	+419	+776	+833	+1,718	+2,576	+513
	+588	+1,323	+1,681				
Total	+4,884	+4,226	+9,150				

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited 27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £200's	Company	Ch'ge Last week	Gross Yld Div(1) (%)	P/E Actual	Full Yld Taxed
1,224	ABT Bid 10% CULS	123	-1	10.0	8.1
4,052	Airprimg Group	70	-1	4.7	6.7 11.1
1,075	Armstrong & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0 3.6
12,342	Bardon Hill	202	-2	9.7	4.8 9.8
5,494	Deborah Services	71	-6	6.0	8.5 3.5
4,143	Frank Horrell	130	-6	6.4	4.8 11.7
11,911	Frederick Parker	83	+2	6.4	7.7 4.2
941	George Blair	51	-1	—	— —
3,858	IPC	95	-1	7.3	7.7 6.3
2,544	Lis Cony Pref	106	+1	15.7	14.8 —
2,404	Jackson Group	95	+1	7.0	7.4 3.0
15,458	James Burrough	112	-1	8.7	7.8 8.2
2,550	Robert Jenkins	250	+4	13.1	12.5 3.5
2,880	Scruttons "A"	58	+2	5.3	9.1 8.9
3,930	Torday & Carlisle	161	-3	10.7	6.6 5.2
2,885	Twinklford Ord	139	-1	—	— —
2,102	Twinklford 15% ULS	77	-1	15.0	19.5 —
9,567	Uniclock Holdings	26	-1	3.0	11.5 4.6
9,506	Walter Alexander	75	+2	6.4	8.5 4.9
5,274	W. S. Yates	226	+2	13.1	5.8 4.3
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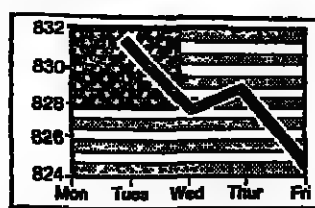
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## BUSINESS NEWS

## MARKETS ROUND-UP

## US shares expected to see-saw



Stock prices on Wall Street are expected to rally this week in response to falling interest rates and a larger than expected drop in the money supply.

In response to the \$3,100m fall in the money supply announced on Friday interest rates began to fall. The rate for three months Treasury bills, for example, fell about 1/4 of a point to close at 13.2 per cent, down from 14.74 per cent during the week.

This was in marked contrast to recent weeks when money supply figures consistently came in higher than expected, sparking fears that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit and push up interest rates.

Those fears depressed the stock market since high interest rates provide high yields in other types of investments such as Treasury bills and long-term government bonds.

Last week the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 9 points to close at 824.01. A late rally on Friday saved the market from closing at its lowest level since May 15, 1980, when the Dow hit 822.53.

Much of the 4.66 point loss on Friday was attributed to nervous selling by traders afraid that disappointing money supply figures would cause the market to decline for the ninth Monday in a row.

The good news of the Federal Reserve should prevent that from happening but traders are not optimistic about how long a rally will last.

Experts believe that many investors are waiting to get out of stocks when their prices rise and predict that the market will continue to rise and fall erratically.

Many expect the Dow to fall to 730 sometime in May before rising again.

## SINGAPORE

## Bulls return

Predictions that Singapore's prolonged bear market would continue in weeks to come were challenged with a sudden return of the bulls on

Friday. The improved sentiment was even more surprising in a week that saw one of the worst recorded drops since last January, when the Straits Times index reached 800.

At the close of the week's trading the index had climbed 13.01 points in one day, to reach 753.01.

Even the results of Sime Darby, the Malaysian-based trading and plantations company could not dampen the surge of confidence. Sime's pretax profits for the six months ended December 31 fell 27.2 per cent to M\$102.9m (£23.9m) from M\$141.03m in the previous comparable period.

The company blamed the fall on losses in its Western division and poor earnings in its Tractors Malaysia division.

The market will probably remain fragile this week. Generally speaking, it is viewed as oversold and increasingly expensive relative to Hongkong.

Lyall and Eratt, brokers, said that a truer reflection of current value would be a drop to 620 points. They advised investors to diversify overseas.

## JOHANNESBURG

## Oil issue



Oil fuel supply, the area in which South Africa is most vulnerable, is an issue that should have a bearing on the performance of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this week with both Sasol, which exports oil from coal, and AECI (African Explosives) due to report.

The market expects another public issue of Sasol shares and also a dividend on Sasol Two. The country's second-oil-from-coal plant. There may also be news of a fourth plant, which would give a boost to the heavy industrial and construction sectors of the economy at a time when the big orders are running out.

There may also be news of South Africa's off-shore oil hunt off the southern cape coast in an area that can be as treacherous and violent as



Wall Street: Rally likely, but for how long?

the North Atlantic and North Sea.

AECI is also expected to report on the production of big scale oil fuel substitutes based on ethanol and Methanol. The company has shown an impressive growth rate but the market expects the results to indicate a slowing of growth over the last six months.

Takeovers and mergers continue to dominate the market with last week's takeover by South African Breweries of Edgars stores, the country's biggest clothing chain. Market sources will say that the battle for control of London-quoted Anglo American Stores is far from over. One to watch is Tedex, the television and electrical goods manufacturer. Share prices have been hitting new highs ahead of the report of a likely takeover bid also on expected good results arising from the electrification of black townships and the introduction of a black television channel.

## ACCOUNTANCY

## Proposed merger miffs union

Government over-spending is often blamed on a conspicuous lack of modern financial control systems. One factor supporting this criticism is the number of professional accountants in the Civil Service.

Figures from the Institution of Professional Civil Servants—the trade union to which qualified accountants employed by the Government belong—show that there were 351 members of the professional accountants class in 1971. By 1981, despite a decade of agitation for the introduction of efficient financial management, the membership of the professional accountants class was 372.

Now the institute argues that fundamental hostility toward the recruitment of more accountants has led the Management and Personnel Office (previously the Civil Service Department) to undermine whole idea. It says the MPO plan to merge

the professional accountant class with the "generalist" administration group of top civil servants is aimed at burying the problem once and for all.

This proposal is now being advocated by senior civil servants to the influential Public Accounts Committee and other select committees as "the panacea for improving the future quality of accountancy input in the Civil Service".

Its effect would be to dilute the contribution of accountants in controlling how the Government's income is spent, it says.

The MPO case for merging the accountants with the generalists is that it will break down the career barrier for accountants who want to move into wider, senior management roles within the service. As an alternative, the IPCS says all areas of financial control should be opened to professional accountants and a

special category, similar to the economist class should be introduced. This way, accountants could bring their skills to bear in areas where they are needed.

One important factor amid the Civil Service in-fighting is the attitude of the Government. Up till now, ministers have shown enthusiasm for appointing private sector accountants with their up-to-date financial techniques to monitor local government. A reasonable guess is that they will support any move aimed at getting more value for money from their departments. Mr Joel Barnett, chairman of the PAC and a certified accountant, is expected to meet ministers to discuss the issue shortly. But as the higher echelons of the service have shown on numerous occasions, forcing them to reverse their views on its structure will be a formidable task.

Drew Johnston

## CAPITAL MARKETS

## US money crisis not over yet

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The decline of \$3,100m (£1,600m) in the money supply (M1) will encourage the depressed money markets in the United States and will take a little of the pressure off non-dollar currencies. But it would be unwise to assume the decline means the surge in money growth in the United States is over.

Because of the failures of the Federal Reserve's operating procedures in New York, there is a strong build-up of growth in the "adjusted monetary base" (the sum of bank reserves with the Fed and currency in issue). This surge in monetary base growth will produce more unwanted monetary growth in the coming weeks unless it is stifled.

Hence it is wrong to assume that because, after last week's decline, the level of money supply (M1) is almost back to the level of the week ended January 6. The crisis of money explosion and ballooning interest rates in the United States is over. In the week to February 10 the money stock (M2) fell to \$446,300m (from \$449,000m the previous week). In the week to January 6, money stock was \$447,700m. By contrast the adjusted monetary base—the "raw material" of money growth rose \$1,200m to \$173,700m in the week to February 17. This increase

raised the annual rate of growth of the monetary base over the last three months to nearly 8.5 per cent, a very high rate of growth and quite far into the system to Reserve's announced Target of about 4 per cent growth for money stock in 1982.

The latest increase in the monetary base was produced by the operating procedures of the Federal Reserve in New York. These procedures have led to a widening gap between the federal funds rate—currently in the 15 to 15.5 per cent range—and the discount rate, which has been held at 12 per cent since

December 4. The banks have been able to gain accommodation at the discount window and the Fed has also been obliged to put out more credit into the system to provide the banks with reserves. The failure to raise the discount rate has thus emerged as a crucial policy failure which is leading the Fed into promoting an undue and dangerous expansion in the monetary base.

The administration is also unlikely to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to assist European currencies suffering under the lash of the strong dollar.

Parsons like Hanson Trust, and suggest that it should be bought on weakness. Assuming a slow recovery in the United Kingdom and the United States they put the 1982 pretax profit at £55m and the 1983 figure at £67.5m.

Sally White

Distillers is an income buy from Capel-Care Myers. They are going for £158.8m for 1982 and for £25m in 1983.

In the brewery sector Fielding Newson-Smith believe that Vaux could be due for a re-rating. They are going for £3.8m pretax for 1981.

The prospective p/e is under 10, and the yield is currently 8.4 per cent.

Ward White comes in for attention from Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, who are going for £3m for 1981, in line with other brokers. But they expect the footwear group to pick up to £5.3m in 1982.

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## HONGKONG

## Technical rally

The market rallied on Thursday and Friday with the Hang Seng index closing at 1281, up 11 points on the week. Brokers cite technical factors after more than two weeks' almost continuous decline. There is evidence of bargain hunting by individual investors while the recent weakness of the American dollar is seen as bullish for interest rates. But institutions are remaining on the sidelines. Despite Hongkong Land's record HK\$4,755m tender for the Connaught 2 site, they remain bearish, worried by a weak property market and the colony's vulnerability to continued interest rates in a recessionary climate.

The best performing stock was the utility China Light and Power, up 9.4 per cent on the week.

## BROKERS' VIEWS

## Insurances unexciting at best

Insurance was the principal sector to attract coverage from stockbrokers last week. Most find the sector unexciting to say the least.

Phillips & Drew have only Insurance Corporation of Ireland down as a buy, forecasting a p/e ratio of 4.3 for 1981 and 4.6 for 1982. Eagle Star, Sun Alliance and Phoenix rate at sells.

Greenwoods also go for below average weighting. But they recommend Eagle Star on profits and dividend growth. Guardian Royal Exchange is recommended because of the likelihood of underwriting profitability being maintained.

Gold continues to look gloomy, and Panmure Gordon have put out a sell recommendation on UC Investments and a hold/sell on Western Mining.

More thoughts on gold, from Fielding Newson-Smith, are that low cost producers could be looking attractive. Blyvooruitzicht, they say, is reasonably priced. Harrobenfontein, they add, is an excellent all round mine as is Winkelhaak. Grootevlei will move as soon as gold recovers.

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Sally White

## Racing

## Wayward Lad's blood is up again

By Michael Seely

Robert Barnshaw will be fit to ride Wayward Lad in the Lambert and Butler final at Ascot on Wednesday. Barnshaw fell on his head at Nottingham on Saturday when the hot favourite, Cavvy Hunter, came down at the first fence in the Mapperton Handicap Hurdle. However, Michael Dickinson said yesterday "Robert was a bit shaken but is now all right".

Barnshaw has been associated with most of the stable's important victories this season. He has won the Totip Silver Trophy at Ascot on Wayward Lad, the Peter Marsh Steeplechase and the Freshfields Holiday on Bregawn and Ascot's Whitbread Trial on Cavvy Hunter. Wayward Lad has been something of a jekyll and hyde character this season. He looked positively brilliant when making hacks of his opponents at Ascot in November, but turned in a shambolic performance when finishing last of three to Lesley Ann in the Totip Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

The pundits were shaking their heads after the race, saying that Wayward Lad did not stay three miles. But his running was too good to be true. It was discovered that Wayward Lad had a low blood count on his return to the Yorkshire. He worked well last week and is reported to be in fine fettle for his attempt to win this valuable trophy.

Escaignat and Captain Christy both went on to triumph in the Cheltenham Gold Cup in the same week that the hot favourite, the Lambert and Butler final. And a spectacular victory by Wayward Lad could well see him have the line-up at Cheltenham. The four-day stage of acceptors included Wayward Lad, Saint Fillans, Captain John and Fifty Doves.

The said departure of Little Owl from the Gold Cup had seen Night Nurse's price shorten to 11-4. As a result, the odds on favourite at 4-1, Dickinson's still refuses to commit himself about last year's third, Silver Buck. Dickinson said the King of the George VI Steeplechase is now centring, but time is obviously running out.

The main feature of the after-the-race party was the victory of Salford's Return over Golden Vow in the Nottinghamshire Novices' Steeplechase. David Nicholson has a promising young horse in the making and Salford's return will be in his element over Cheltenham's testing two miles in the Arkle Chase. Connections of Golden Vow were not disappointed, after losing his place on the turn into



China Cup on a plate: Brown Chamberlin leads Bright Dream over the last

the straight, the favourite passed five horses from the second last fence to finish a creditable second. Golden Vow is thought likely to make considerable improvement between now and Cheltenham.

The riding performance of the day was put up by Tommy in the Newbury Novices' Steeplechase. The saddle slipped on Trev's Way jumping the first fence in the Broom Novices' Steeplechase. The 22-year-old Irishman kicked his feet out of the stirrups and rode Trev's Way to an eight-length victory over Young Asa. "Young Tommy's completely mad," the winning trainer, Alan Jarvis, said, "he doesn't know the meaning of the word fear".

Philly took another victory over Lasabony to a narrow victory over Larry Bell in the Elder Steeplechase. Lasabony, who was head by Willie Steadman, may now go for the Scottish Grand National, the race that Harry Bell won last year with

Ansral. Charming, the most impressive winner at Newcastle was Ashly House, who jumped immaculately before coasting to an easy victory in the Pannex Novices' Steeplechase final.

At Chesham Josh Gifford and Richard Rowe stole the limelight by winning the Graham-Rowe Steeplechase with Royal Judgement and the Persian War Novices' Hurdle with Arabian Mist. The day's big race, the Aynsley China Cup resulted in another triumph for Fred Winter and John Francombe, who the champion jockey rode Brown Chamberlin to a decisive but hard-earned win over Bright Dream.

At Wolverhampton today, that incredible old warrior Bird's Nest will be attempting to win the Champion Hurdle Trial for the fourth time in his lengthy career. Peter Ransom's expensive Irish gelding, Prince Ransom, is an interesting newcomer to the English scene. Holmwood Star ran a gallant race when fifth to

Donagel Prince in the Schweppes Gold Trophy.

If Bird's Nest is on his best behaviour, Bob Turpin's 12-year-old gelding has the ability to cross this. But at the weights he looks, who looked in need of the race before finishing third in Broadward at Nottingham last week, could be a safer selection.

At Fontwell Park Housman has Mr Holmwood, the Thoroughbred and Rags to overcome in the National Spirit Challenge Trophy Pattern Hurdle. And after his second to Lismore on this course earlier in the month, Holmwood looks the pick of the weights in the Lichenor Amateur Riders Handicap Hurdle.

Willie Carson will ride Laval in the Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster on March 27. The four-year-old gelding was first in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham.

STATE OF GONGS (continued from page 10): Holmwood, good, Thoroughbred; Prince Ransom, good, Thoroughbred; Prince Ransom, good, Thoroughbred; Prince Ransom, good, Thoroughbred.

## Fontwell programme

1.45 WITHERING CHASE (Selling; £987: 2m 2½ (15 runners)

- |    |       |                    |                      |              |
|----|-------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1  | 00021 | PAULDENHAM (C)     | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | G. Grady     |
| 2  | 00022 | SANDS (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | G. Grady     |
| 3  | 00023 | SUNDAY EVENING (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 4  | 00024 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 5  | 00025 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 6  | 00026 | TIGHT SCHEDULE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 7  | 00027 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 8  | 00028 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 9  | 00029 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 10 | 00030 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 11 | 00031 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 12 | 00032 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 13 | 00033 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 14 | 00034 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 15 | 00035 | ALPHA (C)          | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |

1.55 NATIONAL SPIRIT PATTERN HURDLE (£4,417: 2½m) (5)

- |   |       |                  |                      |             |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 11000 | MR MOONWATER (C) | (A) P. R. D. 11-11-4 | P. Carville |
| 2 | 11001 | MR MOONWATER (C) | (A) P. R. D. 11-11-4 | P. Carville |
| 3 | 11002 | MR MOONWATER (C) | (A) P. R. D. 11-11-4 | P. Carville |
| 4 | 11003 | MR MOONWATER (C) | (A) P. R. D. 11-11-4 | P. Carville |
| 5 | 11004 | MR MOONWATER (C) | (A) P. R. D. 11-11-4 | P. Carville |

2.45 JOHN ROGERSON CHASE (Handicap; £2,578: 3m 2½ (9)

- |   |       |                     |                      |           |
|---|-------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 00001 | MIDCO (C)           | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 2 | 00002 | TOWN COUNSELLOR (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 3 | 00003 | PRIDE OF TYNNES (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 4 | 00004 | PRIDE OF TYNNES (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 5 | 00005 | PRIDE OF TYNNES (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |

3.15 TITCHENER HURDLE (Handicap; amateurs: £1,781: 2½m) (22)

- |   |       |                  |                      |           |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 01000 | PHAROS FANCY (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 2 | 01001 | PHAROS FANCY (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 3 | 01002 | PHAROS FANCY (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 4 | 01003 | PHAROS FANCY (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |
| 5 | 01004 | PHAROS FANCY (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | N. Davies |

3.45 STORRINGTON CHASE (Novices: £1,287: 2m 2½ (12)

- |   |       |               |                      |          |
|---|-------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1 | 00000 | RAY DRAKE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 2 | 00001 | RAY DRAKE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 3 | 00002 | RAY DRAKE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 4 | 00003 | RAY DRAKE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 5 | 00004 | RAY DRAKE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |

4.15 MIDHURST HURDLE (Div I: novices: £809: 2½m) (19)

- |   |       |                |                      |          |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1 | 14000 | MONTY BEAU (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 2 | 14001 | MONTY BEAU (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 3 | 14002 | MONTY BEAU (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 4 | 14003 | MONTY BEAU (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |
| 5 | 14004 | MONTY BEAU (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | R. Brown |

4.45 MIDHURST HURDLE (Div I: novices: £797: 2½m) (14)

- |   |       |                  |                      |              |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 10000 | FURLONG LANE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 2 | 10001 | FURLONG LANE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 3 | 10002 | FURLONG LANE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 4 | 10003 | FURLONG LANE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |
| 5 | 10004 | FURLONG LANE (C) | (A) D. R. D. 11-11-4 | M. R. Bishop |

Fontwell selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Santos. 2.15 Homesop. 2.45 Spring Rocket. 3.15 Indiana Dare. 3.45 Walnut Wonder. 4.15 John Charming. 4.45 Going Strait.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely

Masterstomper. 2.0 Spartella. 2.30 Jo Colombo. 3.0 General Dew. 3.30 No Bomba. 4.0 Chestnut Hill. 4.30 Brock Hill. 5.0 Valesco.

## Wolverhampton programme&lt;/















Cricket: Emburey with ball and Tavaré with bat take a bow

# England bring down curtain on Sri Lanka and tour

From Richard Streeton  
Colombo, Feb 21

England, with tenacity the main virtue, drew heavily on all their professional skills to beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets with a day to spare in the inaugural Test match here today. Tavaré with the bat and some remarkable bowling by Emburey were the features as a gripping match was completed in burning sunshine on a turning pitch.

England's target was 171 and it was only in the final stages that their first overseas Test victory for two years became assured. Tavaré was the dominant England batsman scoring 85 in three hours, 40 minutes before he was run just before the end. It was Gower who covered the fast bowler De Mel to the cover boundary five minutes from the close to ensure that England were the first recipients of the magnificent three and a half foot, four-towered silver and ebony president's trophy presented by Mr J R Jayawardene for competition between the two countries.

Sri Lanka lost seven wickets for eight runs earlier at the end of their second innings. With Emburey taking five for five in 33 balls, it was a wretched and panicky display by Sri Lanka over 12 boundaries, the majority of the England bowlers, showed all the accuracy and cunning of master craftsmen.

There was still a chance for Sri Lanka as the wearing pitch had yielded turn of six to eight inches for the English pair, but their own spin bowlers were unable to extract the same help or to bowl with the required steadiness.

Tavaré came in when Cook was leg before to a yorker in De Mel's second over after England's second innings started half an hour before lunch. Warnapura gave himself only one over and from then on, one or another of the Sri Lankan spinners, usually two of them, were bowling.

Tavaré discarded his dour, defensive approach and eventually outscored Gooch. When Tavaré was stumped, only three runs remained to be scored. He had struck 12 boundaries, the majority of them splendid strokes through the covers which he has not previously shown in England's cause.

Above all, this was a disciplined and well ordered batting achievement by the England players who emphasized the inevitable gulf that has to exist between experienced first-class cricketers and the Sri Lankans, who are still feeling their way.

Gooch and Tavaré put on 81 together in 25 overs after Cook's early departure. They took no chances but never hesitated to punish the loose balls and there

were too many of these for Sri Lanka to manage the break-through they sought.

Long before he was out, Gooch had adopted a two-eyed stance and was picking runs from the slow bowlers with emphatic command without surrendering any necessary caution. A ball that spun awkwardly from the rough was his undoing and then Gower settled in after a tentative start. By tea, England were 94 for two from 38 overs before the tempo picked up with 55 runs coming in the first hour afterwards. Gower became more and more assertive and the Sri Lankan attack clearly lost heart in the home straight.

Sri Lanka's collapse from 153 for three overnight to 173 all out was startling. Emburey and Underwood bowled with marvellous control and variety and England caught everything possible. It detracts nothing from the two bowlers, to suggest the Sri Lankans failed to bat to their proper potential. In different ways on Saturday, had threatened to put the game beyond England's reach. Both fell before the close but the match was still evenly balanced at the start. It was England's last over that Sri Lanka as one by one their batsmen failed to strike a happy medium between desperate defence and undisciplined hitting.

Sri Lanka understandably lacked the required maturity to push the ones and twos and punish the odd loose ball. They also spurned a number of singles that in last weekend's one-day matches they would have made into twos. In short they were undone by the pressure England brought to bear.

Emburey's six for 33 was an England's relaxed performance and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

West Indies in the first Test at Port of Spain last year was the only previous occasion he has taken five or more wickets in an innings for England.

Once Emburey switched to bowling round the wicket, his analysis was 8-3-3-3. He bowled a fairly low trajectory, varied his pace and kept a perfect line. Underwood was slightly more mechanical, but did not always have the luck. He returns to England three short of 300 wickets in his test career.

A lot depended for Sri Lanka on Mendis and Madugalle at the start and for half an hour there was no serious hint of the shocks to come. Mendis drove Emburey for four through the covers and pulled Underwood over long on for six. This was actually Mendis's last scoring stroke before he was seventh out 37 minutes later.

Madugalle gave Emburey his first wicket of the day when he turned a straightforward catch to short square leg. The 17-year-old Ranarunga went in Emburey's next over to a spectacular catch by Fletcher, who perched at silly point, as it was, leading from the front. Fletcher and Underwood turn and drive to clutch a lobbed stroke left-handed.

All attempts at scoring runs had gone at this stage. Fletcher took another catch when D S de Silva tried to turn Underwood to leg. Then Mendis pulled Emburey straight to Willis at long on. In the same over, Kaluperuma was caught behind. De Mel was caught from a destined stroke to midwicket and the innings ended next over when the left handed G R A de Silva lofted Underwood to Willis again, this time at long off.

Emburey's bonus: Emburey and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

## England final tour averages

### Batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave
G Boycott	11	14	5	701	103	77.83
I T Banton	11	12	1	780	123	84.28
G A Gooch	13	21	3	963	127	53.23
D J Gower	13	18	3	783	94	58.23
D J Richardson	8	8	3	97	46	42.50
K W R Fletcher	13	15	6	581	103	47.41
C Cook	13	10	1	572	104	41.23
M W Gatting	12	14	1	509	127	38.15
R D Illidge	10	11	2	201	82	25.68
R W Taylor	11	10	2	132	40	18.50
D L Underwood	11	10	5	74	22	14.80
R G D Willis	11	10	2	201	82	25.68
J E Emburey	12	12	2	79	23	7.90
J K Lever	8	5	0	58	18	7.20
P J W Allett	7	1	1	22	9	5.50

HUNDREDS: 2: I T Banton (142 v India, Fifth Test; 122 v Central Zone); G Boycott (105 v India, Third Test; 101 v Sri Lanka President's XI); M W Gatting (127 v East Zone, 111 Central Zone); G A Gooch (127 v India, Fifth Test; 118 v Sri Lanka, 118 v Sri Lanka, 118 v Sri Lanka); C J Tavaré (149 v India, Third Test).

### Bowling

	Overs	Mdn	Runs	Wkts	Ave
D L Underwood	98.1	150	784	54	23.05
J E Emburey	230.1	89	1063	52	20.33
R G D Willis	242.1	63	837	24	34.83
D J Gower	214	44	553	20	33.25
I T Banton	317.2	65	928	22	37.12
P J W Allett	123.4	40	501	13	40.06
G R D Illidge	270.2	27	767	12	51.13

ALSO KNOWN: G Cook, 6.5-1-31-1; K W R Fletcher, 29-2-121-2; M W Gatting, 11-1-40-1; G A Gooch, 58-1-14-150-2; D J Gower, 6-0-6-1; C J Tavaré, 4-0-19-0; R W Taylor, 3-0-6-0.

### FIVE WICKETS OR MORE IN AN INNINGS: Three times

D J Underwood (5-27 v Sri Lanka, 5-54 v Sri Lanka, 5-52 v India, First Test); J E Emburey (5-33 v Sri Lanka); J K Lever (5-100 v India, Second Test).

### FIELDING: Wicketkeeper

Taylor, 53 (27 of 1); Richardson, 12 (11 of 1); Gooch, 10; G A Gooch, 5; G R D Illidge, 5; K W R Fletcher, 5; M T Botham, 5; D J Gower, 5; G Cook, 5; J E Emburey, 5; M W Gatting, 5; P J W Allett, 5; R D Illidge, 5; D L Underwood, 5; R G D Willis, 5; J K Lever, 5.



Emburey: five for five

SRI LANKA: First innings, 215 (R Mendis 105, A Ranarunga 54, D L Underwood 5-33). Emburey 5-33, Underwood 5-27. Second innings, overcast 152-3 (I T Banton 103, C Cook 104, K W R Fletcher 103, D J Gower 94, D J Richardson 97, M W Gatting 127, R D Illidge 201, R W Taylor 132, D L Underwood 74, R G D Willis 201, J E Emburey 79, J K Lever 58, P J W Allett 22).

Emburey's bonus: Emburey and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

## Alderman's example is a worry for N Zealand

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb 21.—The Australian fast bowlers, Terry Alderman and Dennis Lillee, gave devastating performances in a one-day international yesterday as they prepared for the Test series with New Zealand.

Lillee took three for 14 to dismiss New Zealand for 74 and set up an eight-wicket triumph which gave Australia a 2-1 win in the three-match limited over series.

With the first of three Tests starting here next Friday, Australia dominated from the outset on a lively rain-raked pitch. New Zealand, put in to bat, were in trouble from the moment Jeff Thomson sent back John Wright.

Alderman, who took four for 11 in his first seven overs, and Lillee, who replaced Thomson, sent the home country tumbling to 37 for seven. Richard Hadlee and Lance Cairns briefly checked the collapse with an eight wicket stand of 34 before Lillee and Len Pascoe polished off the innings.

Australia needed only 84 minutes and 20.3 overs to complete their victory at 75 for two. Their wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, promoted to open, was bowled by Cairns for three and his partner, Bruce Laird, went leg before to Hadlee for ten. However, John Dyson, 26 not out, and the skipper, Greg Chappell, 24 not out, ensured there were no upsets with an unbeaten third wicket partnership of 47.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings, 74 (J Wright 37, R Hadlee 10, L Cairns 10, D Marsh 10, B Laird 10, J Dyson 26, G Chappell 24, T Alderman 4-11, D Lillee 3-14).

Emburey's bonus: Emburey and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

## Athletics

# The real world of Cosford puts glamour and Coe in perspective

By Norman Fox  
Athletics Correspondent

In a curious way Cosford on Saturday was reassuring. Coming just after the new moguls of athletics had announced their plans for a new world of athletics, it was almost comforting to know that the sport of the lesser stars was still fighting the real problems of photo-finish devices and dragging people out of the audience to run for their country.

It was always maintained that the International Amateur Athletic Federation's relaxation of the rules of commercialisation would affect only a tiny proportion of leading athletes. In fact, apart from securing the artificial glamour of the track, the marketing men have been yet broken sweat in their attempts to obtain the services of other athletes. While Coe can now consider saving his sport's aid yet broken sweat in their attempts to obtain the services of other athletes. While Coe can now consider saving his sport's aid yet broken sweat in their attempts to obtain the services of other athletes.

The reality of Britain's indoor match against West Germany at Cosford was comparatively austere. Pleasant though it was to see the British girls beat the Germans by 33-46, the occasion was flat. The thought that this was the last chance to impress before the European championship team is announced today was diminished by the non-appearance of promising middle-distance runner Graham Williamson, who had a cold.

Williamson's absence from the sprint was a blow, but the knowledge that only a small group of probably a dozen athletes will be sent to an event of minimal significance.

Verona Elder's enthusiasm is undiminished. After running an

acceptable 400 metres in 53.32 sec, she felt good enough to end her afternoon and make known her preference for the championships in Milan. On the other hand, Chris McGeorge, such a promising 800 metres runner, was stuck to Steve Cuda, well and Kieran Moore, Britain's best hurdler, pulled a muscle when warming up.

Two performances were at once encouraging and frustrating. Harry King shot through the 50 metres in a time almost certainly better than Allen Wells's indoor best time of 6.68sec, but someone failed to be as quick to start the clock. British sprinter Wally Hayward, who had been in his hand-held time was entered as 6.7sec. Ken Newton was equally impressive in winning the 1,000 metres in 2:28.55 and beating the double European champion, Karl Fleschen, but he had mixed feelings about becoming the centre of attention at the advanced athletes age of 27.

The youth pulled out of the crowd to run was Kieran Moore, who replaced Holton.

## Results at Cosford

Track: 50 metres race: A: 1. W Hayward (GB) 6.68; 2. A Wells (GB) 6.70; 3. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 4. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 5. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 6. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 7. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 8. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 9. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 10. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 11. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 12. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 13. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 14. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 15. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 16. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 17. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 18. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 19. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 20. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 21. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 22. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 23. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 24. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 25. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 26. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 27. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 28. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 29. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 30. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 31. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 32. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 33. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 34. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 35. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 36. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 37. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 38. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 39. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 40. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 41. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 42. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 43. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 44. S Cuda (GB) 6.75; 45. 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# Jobs deal sought in Trident talks

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Britain is trying to negotiate a deal with the United States under which firms in Britain might be able to make parts for the Trident-2 nuclear missile.

The implications for jobs of such an agreement would make it easier for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, to convince his Government and party colleagues of the wisdom of replacing Polaris with Trident-2 as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s.

The most likely date for a Cabinet decision on whether to change from the Trident-1, or C4, to the bigger, longer-range but more expensive Trident-2, or D5, is now thought likely to be the week after Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget on March 9. That would enable Mr Nott to attend the next meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group with the decision behind him.

An arrangement under which British industry would be allowed to compete for contracts in respect of those missiles, which are being made for the United States Navy as well as for Britain, would be a major step towards the defence companies like British Aerospace which has been complaining that it stands to get nothing out of the Trident purchase.

Negotiations are not yet complete, but the latest reports largely confirm the impression that the United States has been more agreeable to a Trident-2 deal than Government officials had feared.

The United States is also said to be agreeable to asking Britain for a fixed payment towards the research and development costs instead of the more expensive and more risky percentage deal worked out in the case of the Polaris contract, which was announced in July 1980.

Sources are talking of a total package costing around £7,500m, although inflation and a shifting exchange rate make it difficult to talk in terms of one fixed sum. Although it will be more expensive than Trident-1, the Treasury prefers the prospect of Trident-2 because, being a later programme, it will cost less over the next few years. The Ministry of Defence is also planning to spread the cost over 20 years instead of 15, and making the present Polaris force serve for about five more years before being phased out.



Bidders weighing up a lot at London's oldest horse auction, held weekly at Southall Market. Sales have been held on the site since 1698, when a charter was granted by William III after an application by Francis Therrick, a member of an influential local family.

## BR was told to settle with Aslef

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail was discouraged by the Government from continuing its demand for a firm commitment on productivity from the train drivers' union because of fears that the footplate men would have called an all-out strike.

Railway officials tried during marathon talks at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) on Wednesday to commit the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to negotiations on the elimination of the guaranteed eight-hour day.

After the union's repeated refusal, Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, spoke to senior ministerial aides at the departments of transport and employment, who advised settling on terms that were more advantageous to Aslef.

It is understood that a meeting of Ministers on the previous day, Tuesday, had discussed the McCarthy report, which was found to have come down about 80 per cent in Aslef's favour, and decided the strategy to be adopted if the union refused to concede discussions on the eight-hour day.

BR believes that the senior department officials were following the strategy when they gave the advice to Sir Peter. Last night Downing Street and the two departments denied government involvement, but the Department of Transport said that its officials had kept in close touch with BR throughout the six-week dispute.

BR has since tried to put a brave face on the formula which was agreed after 13 hours of talks at Acas, but privately sources are conceding that it was "capitulation". Some independent members of the BR board who had adopted a hardline stance during the dispute are thought to be angry, as they wanted to reject the McCarthy report because of what they saw as pro-Aslef bias.

Ministers were firmly behind BR during the dispute, although in the early weeks when management was hoping the possibility of a shut-down of the network to put extra pressure on Aslef Whitehall vetoed the plan.

## Trial witnesses turn against each other

Continued from page 1

Who was to arrive shortly in Valencia to take charge, according to Colonel Tejero, was General Armada.

Asked about General Milans's decision to put tanks on the streets of Valencia and declaring martial law, Señor José María Fernández del Río, the civil governor, told the court that the general had deceived him by maintaining that the king knew of the order.

Colonel Tejero claimed that Major José Cortina, the former head of special operations branch of the Defence Ministry's intelligence service, had asserted that "most political parties in Parliament would agree" to a military figure being voted in as premier after the seizure of Parliament.

He also claimed that Major Cortina had persuaded the officer commanding the Civil Guard, Briceo Iovanovich, to give permission for the seizure of the parliament, by assuring that the operation was "at the King's orders".

Major Cortina, for whom the prosecution has demanded a 12-year sentence, has denied any participation in the plot.

## Letter from New York

### Virginia Woolf follows in Monroe's footsteps

Virginia Woolf is not a name one expects to see in the same sentence as Marilyn Monroe. But in America, in the century of Woolf's birth, anything and everything is possible. The author of *The Waves* and *Mrs Dalloway* is described in the current issue of the *Saturday Review*, apparently without irony or any trace of humour, as "the Marilyn Monroe of American academia".

The parallels according to the article's author, Helen Dudar, are these: Like Miss Monroe, Mrs Woolf's genius was transformed into icon and industry through the special circumstances of her life and work; both made odd sheltering marriages; both evinced a subtle and sincere feminism; both took their own lives.

Perhaps you find these parallels forced. But in a country which has embraced *Brideshead Revisited* so enthusiastically, is it really so surprising that Virginia Woolf has achieved such status? The British Sunday papers, at least the heavier, seem to have been full of extracts of Bloomeriana for as long as most of us can remember but that is nothing compared with American habits, especially this year.

First there are the tee-shirts. Virginia Woolf tee-shirts have always outsold Jane Austen and even Emily Dickinson tee-shirts, but this year there is no contest. Then there are the marathon readings of her works, non-stop three day affairs usually, which look set to snowball throughout the year.

There is also to be a special three-day conference on Woolfiana at the University of West Virginia (where else?) next month, at which all sorts of minute details of her work will be examined, as well as why she wrote with such a wit and wit as must not be forgotten. The *Virginia Woolf Miscellany*, described variously as a forum for the exchange of data or as an intellectual's *foam magazine*, the books are being tarted up, too. Not that first editions need any help, volumes that first sold for two shillings, can now claim \$5,000 (£2,700) at auction. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich this year anticipates selling 30,000 copies of some of her titles, and to help things along is bringing out a special boxed set of *Mrs Dalloway* and *The Waves*.

The firm also has some thing no real Woolf fan would wish to be without: a diary-album with brief quotations from her novels and essays plus, says Ms Dudar, "such useful reminders as the date of her first suicide attempt".

The Woolf cult is at its peak this year but enthusiasm for her writing seems always to have been stronger in America than in Britain. It owes a lot to the rediscovery in the mid-1970s by American feminists of *A Room of One's Own*, which was exactly suited to the mood of the women's movement at that time.

Many of the Woolf manuscripts are kept in the Berg collection at the New York public library, a busy functional building, unlike a Bloomsbury town house, anything you could imagine. According to Lola Salecliff, the librarian there, the small reading room of the Berg collection is always so overcrowded with scholars poring over the Woolf papers that there are usually a dozen lying on the floor hoping to hit on a snippet to one else has yet noticed which will list an otherwise pedestrian PhD thesis.

Quentin Bell, who is largely to blame for introducing Virginia Woolf to America, has been accused of male chauvinism bias in his biography of his aunt. American feminists complain he had overlooked her genius and her socialism. Bell replied with some dismissive comments about Lupine critics. This phrase so incensed Professor Jane Marcus, a leader of the Woolf cult, that she replied at a literary conference said, apparently seriously, that cult followers should all wear lupine badges with the words: "Lupine critics and proud of it".

Professor Marcus further thinks that, despite the spate of books on the Woolf, Lytton Strachey, E. M. Forster, Dora Carrington, Vita Sackville-West, Harold Nicolson, and the rest of the Bloomsbury set, have poured off the presses in the past decade, "the great and important works are yet to come".

Like other cults, the Lupine variety is showing a tendency to go over the top. Perhaps we should remind the cult of Woolf's own words in *The Waves*: "On the outskirts of every society sits some obscure fellow who points."

Peter Watson

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

**Today's events**

**Royal engagements**

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Communicator of the Year Award on behalf of the British Association of Industrial Editors, at the Savoy Hotel, London, 12.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the Ambassadorial Ball Soirée Française in aid of UNICEF at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, 8.30.

**Exhibitions in progress**

Scottish Writing Today, 1981, National Book League, 15A Lyndoch Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until March 2).

Metalswork, book illustrations, paintings and drawings by Arthur and George Gaskin, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Edgbaston, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until March 2).

Works from the Sally East Gallery, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds; Mon to Fri 10 to 5 (until March 12).

The Price of Fish: photographs by Joan Brannett, Middleborough Art Gallery, Limbore Road, Middleborough; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 6).

British drawings and water-

**The Pound**

Australia	1.77	1.69
Belgium	36.50	31.50
Canada	2.32	2.23
Denmark	14.97	14.22
Finland	13.67	12.82
France	11.57	10.97
Germany DM	4.37	4.32
Hong Kong	11.15	10.65
Ireland	7.89	7.59
Italy Lir	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	12.99	12.47
Portugal Esc	137.67	132.12
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	11.13	10.55
Switzerland Fr	2.15	2.14
USA \$	1.91	1.84

Rated for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

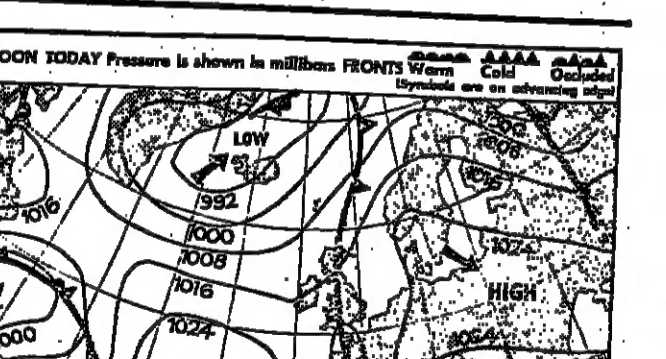
London: The FT Index closed up 0.1 at 562.3 Friday.

**Roads**

London and South-east: M23; Lane closures on the southbound carriageway south of Crawley 5 am-4 pm daily; A2: Lane closure on both carriageways near Boreham, Kent, A184: Lane closure on both carriageways near Boreham, Kent, A184: Lane closure on both carriageways near Boreham, Kent, A184: Lane closure on both carriageways near Boreham, Kent.

**Air**

Despite baggage handlers' dispute, BA expect to operate 95 per cent of European and domestic flights from Heathrow; shuttle and long haul flights unaffected.



**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,762**

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**Talks, lectures**

Sir Thomas Lawrence, by Anita Graham-Dixon, Tate Gallery, 1.

Plagues, Romans and the barbarian Celts, David Williams, British Museum, 11.30.

Fact and fiction in contemporary literature, Professor D. Crystal, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

Shakespeare and the supernatural, by Peter Mufford, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, WC1, 6.15.

Scandal on the Corporation: Royalists and Puritans in Kingston in the mid 17th Century, by Mrs. M. Vaughan-Lewis, Heritage Centre, Kingston, Surrey, 7.30.

The Game of the Name - Zoological nomenclature, by R. V. Melville, Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, W1, 6.

**Auctions today**

Christie's, South Kensington: watercolours and drawings, 2; Oriental ceramics, 3; Old and modern silver, 4; Philipps, 5; Old and modern furniture, 6; Old and modern paintings, 7; Old and modern tapestries, 8; Old and modern ceramics, 9; Old and modern glass, 10; Old and modern jewellery, 11; Old and modern watches, 12; Old and modern clocks, 13; Old and modern books, 14; Old and modern manuscripts, 15; Old and modern maps, 16; Old and modern prints, 17; Old and modern drawings, 18; Old and modern watercolours, 19; Old and modern paintings, 20; Old and modern tapestries, 21; Old and modern furniture, 22; Old and modern ceramics, 23; Old and modern glass, 24; Old and modern jewellery, 25; Old and modern watches, 26; Old and modern clocks, 27; Old and modern books, 28; Old and modern manuscripts, 29; Old and modern maps, 30; Old and modern prints, 31; Old and modern drawings, 32; Old and modern watercolours, 33; Old and modern paintings, 34; Old and modern tapestries, 35; Old and modern furniture, 36; 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